The Wellsboro Gazette.

VOL XLII | WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1916. | NO. 22.

CRIMINAL COURT OF JANUARY TERM

Elkland Liquor Case Central Attraction of Week--Little Work for Grand Jury

The regular January term of court convened Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock with Judge S. F. Channell presiding on the bench for the first time. The court room was well filled with jurors, constables, witnesses and interested spectators.

Following the customary returns Judge Channell in addressing the Constables said that rumors had been received of several "pig's ears" in Tioga county and impressed it upon them that it was their duty to bring these to light and report the same to the Court.

During the formal opening the Court stood. This custom, though practiced in other courts, has not heretofore been in vogue in Tioga county. Judge Channell asked that this form be observed also at the opening of each morning session.

After the usual routine business was transacted the grand jury was called and Harry Kingsley, of Mansfield, was appointed foreman. The Judge in a very able and comprehensive manner instructed the jury as to its duties and explained the manner of disposing of the business coming before them.

In the case of the Commonwealth versus H. H. Hall, charged with forgery, upon a motion of Dunsmore & Edwards, the defendant was discharged on account of no transcript from the Justice of the Peace having been filed.

In the case of the Commonwealth versus Bert J. Yetter the defendant gave $1,000 bail to appear at the May term of court. Mrs. Olive R. Kilpatrick also gave $1,000 bail to appear at the May term to answer charges preferred against her.

A jury was then empanelled in the case of the Commonwealth versus A. E. Allen, of Elkland, charged with the illegal sale of liquors. A true bill was returned against Allen at the November term of court.

The following jurors were drawn in the case: Lawrence Carpenter, of Charleston; Jesse H. Inscho, of Richmond; Guerdon F. Knowlton, of Gaines; James E. Niles, of Charleston; George E. Obourn, of Mansfield; H. V. Sawyer, of Liberty; Raymond Sherman, of Delmar; Charles Swayze, of Westfield; E. E. Updyke, of Sullivan; Lyle O. Watkins, of Richmond, and Phillip T. Wilson, of Jackson.

After empanelling the jury court adjourned until Tuesday morning.

Court convened Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, when the Allen case from Elkland was opened with the jury in the box.

Dunsmore & Edwards and C. H. Ashton represented the defendant and E. H. Owlett, T. A. Crichton, Horace B. Packer and District Attorney Norman B. Leslie represented the Commonwealth.

The counsel for the defendant brought forth two motions which had to be disposed of. These motions had to do with the alleged illegal filling of the jury wheel and drawing of the jury in 1914 and 1915, two clerks to the Jury Commissioner acting instead of one.

Frank R. Benjamin, O. H. Davis and L. R. VanHorn were called to witness their signatures, the first two having acted as clerks in 1914 and Mr. Benjamin and Mr. VanHorn in 1915.

A recess was declared at 10 o'clock and the court adjourned to the Judge's chambers, where the question was argued. The Judge overruled the motions and court reconvened about 11 o'clock.

H. B. Packer, counsel for the plaintiff, said that the Commonwealth had been unable to communicate with some of their witnesses and asked to have the argument of the case deferred until a later date. The Court, however, insisted that the case be tried at that time.

Attorney E. H. Owlett opened the case, he having been more familiar with the facts than the newly elected District Attorney, Norman B. Leslie.

Two witnesses were sworn during the morning. The first, Fred W. Tepple, of Williamsport, now Chief of Police of that city. At the time he was summoned by the District Attorney of this county he was a private detective of Lycoming county.

Joseph L. Ryan, also of Williamsport, a deputy of Officer Tepple's, whom he sent to Elkland to investigate the case, was next sworn. He declared that while staying at the Elkland House, conducted by the defendant, that on several occasions Mr. Allen himself sold whiskey; bartender and clerk, sold whiskey after his license had been revoked; also that Joseph Smith, Allen's bartender and clerk, also sold whiskey both in Allen's presence and when he was not present, and the money was put in Mr. Allen's cash register in the bar-room. Part of the liquor was passed in bottles over the bar, some poured into glasses and some passed from the bar room through a hole which opened into a toilet [illegible] floor [illegible] of the [illegible] in bar [illegible]

Detective Ryan went to Elkland, August 29, 1915, staid at the Elkland Hotel, of which A. E. Allen is proprietor, and secured employment after he arrived at Elkland with the Sheldon Mfg. Co., to do painting.

As court was about to adjourn at noon Judge Channell stated that hereafter it was his desire that court begin promptly on the hour to which it may adjourn.

When court convened Tuesday afternoon Detective Ryan continued his testimony concerning the sales of liquor which occurred on various days at the Elkland Hotel. He designated the day and hour when he and others bought intoxicating liquors from Joseph Smith and A. E. Allen. These days and hours he had recorded in a notebook along with the amount and kind of liquor bought.

The witness said that on Sept. 24th he bought his last drink at the Elkland Hotel. The defendant sold it to him and gave him whiskey when he asked for beer. The witness also stated that he took some of the bottles to Ray Fenton, kept some of them and delivered some to Wm. M. Martindell. He nicked the cork of the latter and labeled the time, month and date he received them. Wm. Martindell had a bottle of the same in court which the detective identified as having purchased of Joseph Smith, Sept. 9, 1915, and given to Wm. Martindell about half an hour after receiving it, the bottle not having left his possession until he delivered it as stated.

The detective was then turned over to the counsel for the defendant for cross-examination.

Attorney Edwards asked that the official report made by Detective Ryan for the Commonwealth should be turned over to him. This was objected to by the attorneys for the Commonwealth, but the Court overruled the objection and the paper was placed in the hands of counsel for the defense.

The witness upon being asked what renumeration he received from Tioga county he replied $6 per day and his expenses.

The counsel for the Commonwealth objected to this last question but the objection was overruled.

The cross-examination of the witness was long drawn out, occupying the attention of the court for about two hours, no material change from the direct evidence of the detective being adduced.

Frank D. Selph, Esq., and William Martindell, both of Elkland, were also called as witness for the Commonwealth.

Judge Channell, after instructing the jurors and witnesses in the case not to discuss or listen to any discussion concerning the case, adjourned court until 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

The grand jury returned the following true bills:

Commonwealth vs. Bert J. Yetter, adultery.

Commonwealth vs. Olive R. Kilpatrick, adultery.

Commonwealth vs. H. H. Hall, forgery.

As stated above, in the latter case the defendant was discharged on account of no transcript having been filed.

The grand jury completed its work Tuesday afternoon and was discharged.

Samuel Hazlett, freight agent at the B. & S. station in Elkland, was the first witness to be sworn by the Commonwealth yesterday morning when court convened at 9 o'clock. He testified that he received three barrels addressed to the defendant which were reshipped to a party in Addison at the order of the defendant. This transaction took place the latter part of August. He had no personal recollection of any other packages.

Fred Robbins, the night watchman during August and September last, was sworn and testified that he saw Charles Coates with three barrels in his wagon one night about 11 o'clock and that he drove to the defendant's barn and left his wagon, taking away his team. On another occasion, about Sept 6th, he saw him driving up street and go into the barn with a load of 18 or 20 beer cases.

On being cross examined the watchman stated that he didn't see the goods delivered to Mr. Allen and didn't know what they contained or where they went.

Charles Coates, the next witness, during his statements said that he hauled the two loads mentioned from the depot in Addison but did not know the contents of these barrels and crates.

L. V. Eggleston, a dairyman, testified to hauling barrels at one time from Addison and leaving them standing on the wagon near the defendant's chicken house. This load he brought to Elkland about dusk.

The bottle of whiskey, mentioned as being bought at the defendant's hotel, was brought into court and identified by Wm. Martindell.

Walter Sherwood swore that no one else had had access to his vault where the whiskey was kept since the last term of court.

The counsel for the defendant objected to showing the bottle to the jury, but this objection was overruled.

The Commonwealth rested their case at 11 o'clock and the defense waived their opening address to the jury.

The counsel for the defendant then swore seven residents of Elkland, all of whom Detective Ryan had stated bought intoxicating liquors of the [illegible] or Joseph Smith.

Upon their oaths each and every one of the seven witnesses swore that they had not purchased vinous, spiritouc, malt or brewed liquorors of either Mr. Allen or Mr. Smith since the license expired.

This case was still on when the Gazette's report closed yesterday noon and it will probably occupy the attention of the court for a day or more.

WELLSBORO COMMUNITY CLUB.

An Interesting and Profitable Session—Officers Elected.

A meeting was held at the Rest Rooms last Thursday evening of those who had signed as members of the new organization to boost Wellsboro. A very large and representative gathering was present when C. E. Bennett called the meeting to order, shortly after 8 o'clock.

After calling attention to the fact that in the few weeks the rest rooms were open over 1200 people and registered, showing the need and appreciation of such a place, and reviewing the two dinners which had been held, Mr. Bennett asked for nominations for officers.

Miss Louise March was elected President; C. E. Bennett, Vice-President; Prof. H. E. Rasely, Secretary, and L. B. Finkelstein, Treasurer.

F. L. Smith and Hon. R. K. Young spoke upon the necessity of paying the Secretary a salary, and upon motion of H. F. Marsh, Esq., this was left to the Advisory Committee to fix.

Also upon motion of Mr. Marsh, it was unanimously carried that the officers be made the Advisory Committee, with power to add to their number as many and whom they should desire, the persons so appointed to act as heads of the various committees, and the balance of said committees to be filled by the officers.

Upon motion of Mrs. Lillian Staub, seconded by Hon. R. K. Young, the official title of the organization was made the "Wellsboro Community Club."

Upon motion of H. F. Marsh, seconded by R. W. Bailey, the action of the committee in purchasing furniture to furnish the rest room was ratified and the Treasurer authorized to pay the bills incurred.

Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh having announced his intention of making a tour of the agricultural sections of the State next fall, the officers of the Community Club were instructed to invite him to come to Wellsboro.

On motion of Mr. Marsh, seconded by Prof. R. L. Butler, it was moved that Miss Mary Miller be continued in charge of the Rest Rooms.

Suggestions for committees were made as follows: Membership, Industrial, Entertainment, Advertising, Transportation, Rest Room, Agricultural Interests, Finance, Civic Improvements, Roads and Road Improvements, Signs and Advertising.

Messrs. F. E. Watrous and C. R. Converse and Hon. R. K. Young spoke on the necessity of good roads and the high regard in which tourists held Wellsboro.

Ivan Bernkopf suggested that the merchants of Wellsboro co-operate in "Pay-Up Week" to be held throughout the country, Feb. 21st to 26th. The President appointed Messrs. Bernkopf, Finkelstein, Hammond and Mitchell a committee to consider this question with power to act if they saw fit.

Prof. R. L. Butler spoke briefly on the public play ground question, which is to be considered by the Council at its next session. All present were heartily in favor of the play ground idea and the president appointed Messrs. R. L. Butler, H. F. Marsh, Geo. M. Spalding and E. W. Mack, a committee to wait on the Council and present the views of this organization.

George M. Spalding suggested the need of an Employment Office, where those desiring work could leave their names, and those desiring help could find them. It was decided that such names should be left at the Rest Room with the caretaker, and employers wishing help could secure the desired information there. This service to be absolutely free to both employee and employer.

Plans for another dinner to be held soon were discussed. It is expected to have one of the best town organization experts in the country present to address the meeting. C. E. Bennett was placed in charge of the details of this next meeting.

On motion meeting then adjourned. Persons interested in this work can join the organization by interviewing the officers.

Manning–Miller

Delmar, Jan. 26.—Last Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at St. Paul's Episcopal rectory in Wellsboro Miss Elsie C. Manning, of Middlebury, and Clarence O. Miller, of Delmar, were married by Rev. J. W. Torkington. They were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Earl Stermer, of Delmar.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Manning, of Middlebury, and is a popular young lady. The groom is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Miller, of Delmar, and is an enterprising young man.

This well known young couple have many friends who wish them lifelong happiness and good fortune.

—A meeting of the Tioga county Interdenominational "finish [illegible]" Association will be held at Lawrenceville on [illegible], Feb. 7th.

FORMER RESIDENT BOUND AND GAGGED

Corning Photographer, Formerly of Wellsboro, Has Thrilling Experience

Mrs. Marie Hillman, of Corning, a former resident of Wellsboro, where she conducted a studio for several years, had an exciting experience with a burglar at an early hour last Monday morning. The story of the affair, from which are gleaned the following particulars, reads like one of the moving picture serials presented on the screen. The story follows:

"Left lying on the floor gagged and bound hand and foot by a masked burglar who attacked her as she was moving through a corridor of the J. M. Greig Company building early Monday morning, Mrs. Marie Hillman, a photographer, after she had recovered from the swoon into which she fell when she realized the futility of her struggles against the iron grip of the man who had clutched her, managed to roll and crawl back to her apartments, where she loosened the gag slightly so that she could call into the desk telephone for the police. The telephone girl had difficulty in understanding her muffled cry, 'Call the police!' but finally, feeling certain that something demanded an investigation in the Greig building she called police headquarters and an officer who went to the building found Mrs. Hillman and cut the bonds which held her.

"Mrs. Hillman had a rush job of photography to complete for Monday and she had been working late in her studio on the third floor of the Greig building. About midnight she walked through the corridor to another room on the same floor. As she passed a doorway she felt herself grasped from behind, whirled about so she faced a wall while a gag was fitted over her mouth. 'Keep still and you will be all right,' muttered the man in her ear.

"She caught a glimpse of the face of her assailant as she struggled, trying to gain her freedom, and saw that it was masked by a handkerchief tied over the lower portion. She also saw that the man wore a sweater, but observed nothing else. Her hands were grasped from behind and tied by a cord snatched by the burglar from the dressing gown in which Miss Hillman had been working. She then felt her knees give way, and she recalled nothing else until she was restored to consciousness some time later and found that her feet, too, had been bound. She then worked her way painfully back to her apartments to call for the police.

"Reaching the telephone table in her outer office, Mrs. Hillman jarred from its place the telephone receiver, and having loosened slightly the gag tied about her neck by rubbing her head up and down the front of her desk, and then called into the transmitter with a voice still muffled by the towel, 'Call the police!' The telephone operator quickly apprehended that something was wrong, although she did not understand Mrs. Hillman's words. She therefore called police headquarters and Officer Dennis went to the Greig building.

"The officer burst open the doors at the foot of the staircase leading to the upper floors of the building where Mrs. Hillman's photographic studio was located. He reached Mrs. Hillman's side and released her. After hearing her story, he searched the building but found no one. He found that a towel had been torn from a rack in a toilet room and this had been used to make the gag used on Mrs. Hillman and also with which to tie her feet.

"It is thought that the man had planned to burglarize several offices in the building after he had entered it before the front doors had been locked for the night and hidden himself away. The presence of Mrs. Hillman in the building he soon learned of and this foreshadowed a possible detection he grasped the chance opportunity gave him when she came out of her room to so arrange matters that she could not interrupt him while he was at his work.

"Mrs. Hillman's apartments had been thoroughly ransacked. About 35 cents had been taken, but money left in a purse in her coat was overlooked."

Found Dead in the Woods.

Jonas Smith, of Charleston, well known in this borough, where he was a frequent visitor, was found dead last Sunday afternoon about 5 o'clock in the woods on Moore's hill, a short distance from his home.

How long the unfortunate man had been dead is not definitely known, but from all indications and appearance of the body he had been dead several days. He was a bachelor and lived alone and was last seen about ten days previous to the finding of his body in the woods.

Smith is supposed to have been hunting foxes when he suffered from an attack of heart trouble, causing his death. He was 58 years of age.

—It is possible for a fellow to be bent on matrimony and still be perfectly straight.

NO CAUSE FOR ACTION.

Judge Channell Rules That Defendant Was Blameless in Accident.

As a result of the sad coasting accident which occurred on West avenue, December 17th, when Francis and Thomas Moran were killed—the particulars of which are still fresh in the memory of our readers—Thomas Moran, father of the boys, recently brought action against J. A. Vandegrift, of Delmar, the owner of the car into which the boys plunged headlong with their sleds, causing their deaths. Mr. Vandegrift was charged with contributory negligence.

The hearing was fixed for last Friday morning and upon the urgent request of counsel for both parties Judge Channell consented to preside. The court room was well filled with witnesses and interested spectators when the case was called for trial about 10:30 o'clock.

The defendant was represented by Sherwood & Owlett and ex-Judge David Cameron and the plaintiff by Dunsmore & Edwards.

The witnesses sworn were A. A. Callahan, Leonard Callahan, Dr. J. P. Longwell, Thomas Moran, Russell Valsing, John M. Russell, Ellis B. Wilson, Mrs. Paul Olinger, Mrs. Walter Matson, Rees R. Hughes, Ora A. Cleveland and Adelaide Spencer.

One of the principal witnesses was A. A. Callahan, who was in the car at the time of the accident. He named the occupants of the car and stated their position in the car which was a five passenger Dodge. He said that the party left for home between 3 and 4 o'clock. On the way home going up the pavement they passed several rigs going up West avenue from the Main street bridge to the place of the accident. Between the Landrus corner and the Kelsey street corner they had to pass two or three rigs.

These rigs, according to the traffic regulations, were on the north side of the road. To pass them the driver of the car turned and ran past the rigs in the middle and south side of the road. All the way up Main street and West avenue they had run slowly and did so after turning out from behind the teams shortly above the Landrus corner. Seeing some girls on the sidewalk, near the crosswalk over Kelsey street, which they would have to pass over, the driver blew his horn till he got near the crossing but the children did not get out of the road.

By this time the car was going as slowly as a man would walk. When John Vandergrift, Jr., started to turn the car to cross, Russel Valsing, who was occupying the front seat with him, said, "Look out, John," and he stopped the car instantly. It was only two or three seconds until there was a crash and the children on the sidewalk soon scattered.

Mr. Callahan said that there was a string of teams going up the street at the time of the accident, two or three along side of the car and behind it and several more beyond. The windshield was wide open, so the view was not obstructed. There was just a chance to make a fair turn. The car stopped two or three feet from the edge of the brick, partly turned toward Kelsey street. The two boys on the sleds struck the front of the car, one striking against the front left hand spring and the other near the center of the axle. The children were found partially under the car. Both were breathing when picked up by the men who had gotten out of the car.

One team, that of Ellis Wilson, returned to the scene of the accident. John M. Russell was riding home with him. Both of these men were called as witnesses. The latter was one of the most valuable witnesses, as he watched the boys from the time they got on their sleds near James Randall's until they struck the automobile. He verified many of the statements made by the other witnesses and told of seeing other boys riding on the hill. He said that for awhile his view of the automobile was obstructed until it came out from behind a wagon driven by a lady and little boy. The boys went by him at lightning speed, so fast that they could not control the sleds according to the condition of the street, which was a glare of ice. It was only a few seconds until there was a crash. Ellis Wilson turned his team and went back to the scene of the accident. It was in his carriage that the boys were taken to the home of their grandfather, Frank R. Fischler.

In all essentials the accounts of the accident by the several witnesses agreed.

The boro ordinance governing traffic rules was read by Mr. Edwards in an attempt to prove that the driver of the car was committing an unlawful act because he did not extend his arm to give a sign that he was going to turn the corner. This sign is to warn automobiles in the rear in case of congested traffic.

After a short discussion of the case by attorneys for both parties, Judge Channell discharged the defendant. He said that he could not hold Mr. Vandergrift guilty of an unlawful act or doing a lawful act in an unlawful way. The driver could not have been more careful than he was. The driver's first thought was of the children on the crossing and if they had not been there the car would probably have passed over without any accident.

The case was a sad one and should be a lesson and a warning to avoid similar accidents in the future.

Su[illegible] for the Gazette, $1.[illegible]

GALETON'S BIG FIRE.

Loss Heavier Than First Reported—May Reach Half Million Dollars.

A correspondent says that the Galeton business men, staggered the day following the fire of last Wednesday by the size of their individual losses, which in nearly every instance far exceeded the amount of the insurance carried, have already recovered a large part of their spirit and with the courage for which they have been famed have set at work rehabilitating the town. Business men who the day after the fire were pessimistic concerning the future are now casting about for temporary locations in which they may reopen for business with new stocks of goods and others are already beginning to discuss plans for rebuilding.

The extent of the loss suffered by the community through the fire has, if anything, been understated by the newspapers. The Potter county papers place the loss at from $250,000 to $400,000, or possibly a half of million.

Although they were among the heaviest losers through the fire, Albee & Seltz, hardware and house furnishing dealers, who carried the biggest stock of any mercantile concern in Potter county, are already again doing business in a new location. Their loss will be the heaviest of the fire, it being estimated that it will exceed $60,000 in all. Their loss was far understated, as were the losses of many other merchants in the first reports sent out in the excitement following the morning of the big fire. The exact figures of the losses over and above insurance will never be known and at best the figures published have been mere guesses.

The correspondent says: "Despite predictions to the contrary made in the press of Potter and neighboring counties, Galeton people feel that many of the burned buildings will be rebuilt upon as large and permanent a scale as before the fire—the most disastrous which has ever visited Potter county. Although the two large lumber mills which formerly employed hundreds of men here are on the decline, the business men feel that the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad, which has its shops here and which runs its train crews out of here, will under the careful management of the receiver now in charge of its affairs develop a future business in the handling of coal, farm products, etc., to make up for a loss in traffic through the decline of the lumber industry throughout the territory which it has served that has all but put the road in the bankrupt class. The importance of the territory served by the B. & S. as a farming region is also constantly increasing. Many Galetonites are, therefore, hopeful for the future."

MORRIS NEWS SUMMARY.

Basket Ball the Popular Amusement—Personal and Other Notes.

Morris, Jan. 26.—The Morris first team was defeated last Saturday night in I. O. O. F. Hall by the strong Arnot team. Score, 49 to 7. The High School boys still have a very noticeable twinkle in their eye while the big fellows console themselves with the thought that this was their first game and they were outclassed anyway. Suski, Arnot's big center, sure had the Morris boys going some. The Morris line up was: Young, Vaughn, Le Gardo, A. Yaggy, J. Yaggy, Erickson.

Next Saturday the Morris team will play the Wellsboro first team at I. O. O. F. Hall. The High School girls will serve ice cream and refreshments.

Last week Tuesday evening the Nauvoo Grange gave a fine entertainment in this place, presenting the drama, "Cast Up By the Sea." All who took part did nicely. Miss Heyler and Richard Brown won the prize, a fine box of candy, in the cake walk.

Joe Mencing and Frank Chambers, of Antrim, spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of Wm. Young.

Nearly every family in town has one or more cases of the grip.

Walter Webster, of Tioga, West Va., a former well known resident of Morris, is visiting at the home of Elmer Emmick.

Miss Hilda Carlson, of Olean, N. Y., and Miss Anna Carlson, of Elmira, were called home last week by the death of their grandmother.

Martha, the 8 year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Hart, broke through the ice while skating one day last week and had a narrow escape from drowning.

The local Teachers' Institute will be held in this place next Saturday. A fine program has been arranged for the occasion.

Mrs. Werline, of Liberty, was a week-end visitor at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Vaughn.

A very interesting missionary meeting was held at the M. E. church Sunday morning. Mrs. Cooley is deserving of much credit for the successful manner in which she conducted the services.

"It Pays to Be Honest."

A Sunbury newsboy was running along the main street of that place one day last week when he saw a pocketbook on the pavement. Picking it up, he found it crammed with bills and notes and took it to a hotel man, who was then talking with a Pittsburgh traveling man, who was frantically telling of his loss.

The traveling man gave the boy $1.50. The pocketbook [illegible] $1,000 in [illegible]

HERE'S A HOT ONE FOR SEC'Y WILSON

Honor of Nomination Should Be Bestowed Upon Some "Gentleman of Ability"

The article printed below is from the able and caustic pen of P. Gray Meek, a former Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, editor and publisher of the Bellefonte Watchman, one of the oldest and best edited Democratic newspapers in the State. It's a hot one from the griddle and is reproduced in the Gazette for the edification of the sun worshippers of the "Misfit Member of the Cabinet" and his party wreckers in Tioga county. Here it is. Go to it and digest it:

"The suggestion which comes from Washington that Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson be nominated for United States Senator by the Democrats of Pennsylvania will hardly meet with popular favor. Mr. Wilson represents nothing that is historical or traditionary in the Democratic party in this State. When he didn't know which party he belonged to and didn't care much, the Democratic organization of the State took him up and elected him to Congress. That probably determined his political affiliation and the organization re-elected him. While enjoying the fruits of the organization favor, however, he turned against those who had helped him and maligned the leaders whenever opportunity offered.

"After having succeeded in a conspiracy to destroy the Democratic organization, which had given him a small 'place in the sun,' he became a candidate for re-election to Congress under the auspices of a selfish and incompetent machine, and was defeated. Then, for some inscrutable reason, he was appointed to a seat in the Cabinet of the Democratic President. He was a lame duck, of course, and had to be taken care of. * * *

"With Mr. Knox as the Republican candidate for Senator a Democratic nomination is a forlorn hope. But it is a high honor, nevertheless, and should be bestowed upon some gentleman of **character and ability.** There are plenty of such within the ranks of the Democrats of Pennsylvania and to suggest William B. Wilson for the office **is a crime against the integrity of the party and an insult to the intelligence of the voters of that faith.** The party can be rejuvenated and restored to its former hopeful place in political life but that result can be achieved only by repudiating the professional office seekers."

AFFAIRS AT ARNOT.

Much Basket Ball the Past Week—Patients at Blossburg Hospital.

Arnot, Jan. 26.—The first basket ball team went to Morris last Saturday night and defeated the first team of that place by a score of 49 to 7. The Morris boys were willing but inexperienced, scoring only one field goal and three fouls.

Arnot was minus the services of Collins, who has a sprained thumb, and Kane, who was ill. It is expected that both will be back in the game against the Normal Reserves at Mansfield on Friday evening.

Arnot lined up as follows: Cambers and McCarty, forwards; Luski, center; McMahon and Bailey, guards. Referee, Corwin and Collins.

Arnot lost to Liberty on Monday last by a score of 11 to 6.

Liberty defeated the Company L, of Elmira, at Liberty last Saturday night by a score of 14 to 10.

Andrew Lindstrom was struck in the eye by a piece of steel on Dec. 28th, but paid no attention to it. Recently it began to trouble him and he went to Elmira for treatment. He has now returned to the Blossburg Hospital.

Prof. Tormey was the first to undergo an operation at Blossburg with the new local anesthetic, nouvaine. He smoked two cigars while on the operating table and was an interested spectator of the operation.

Thomas Walker and Richard Leisering attended the game at Morris last Saturday night.

Wm. Overton, James and Doc Walker, Frank Bohman and Arthur Cambers attended the basket ball game at Liberty on Saturday evening.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" shows here Thursday night. "O, death, where is thy sting?"

Agnes Lubert was home from the Normal over Sunday.

Albert Berguson had a finger crushed at Klondike on Friday.

Jean Hall left last Monday for the Blossburg Hospital to receive treatment.

Auto Gas Kills Bridal Pair.

Victims of petromortis, William H. Noll and his bride of a few days, were found dead in Noll's garage at Bellefonte last Saturday morning. Mrs. Noll was sitting in their automobile, and the husband was standing alongside the car, leaning over the door. Both had been dead [illegible] hours.

They were last seen alive Friday night when, after a drive, Noll [illegible] the car into the garage. [illegible]

MILLION SAW STATE'S PRIZE EXHIBIT

This is a bird's-eye view of the exhibit of the Pennsylvania Department of Health which was awarded a grand prize at the Panama-Pacific exposition.

Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, commissioner of health, who planned it, has been requested by Governor Brumbaugh to bring this exhibit back to Pennsylvania and set it up in its entirety in several of the larger cities of the state.

More than a million people visited this exhibit during the time that it was shown in San Francisco, among whom were many of the foremost public health workers of this and foreign countries.

SEE SILK WORM SPIN IN MUSEUM

SPECTATORS PERMITTED TO WITNESS TEXTILE INDUSTRY THROUGHOUT

Follow Process From Worm Feeding on Fresh Mulberry Leaves to Finished Silken Gown.

The silk exhibit in the National Museum at Washington, D. C., has been a source of much interest and wonder due to the fact that one case in the series has been the home of several hundred silk worms which have been entertaining the public by their spinning.

The worms were placed in the museum when about twenty-four days old, and were fed on mulberry leaves for several days until they were fully mature, and ready to spin their cocoons. At this time several racks and trellises were placed in the case, to which each worm anchored his cocoon.

All during the week these spinning worms have been busily engaged in wrapping about themselves their filmy threads of silk, in preparation for their metamorphoses. When the cocoons were all completed, they were collected and the chrysalides inside stifled so that the emergence of the silk moths later would not spoil the silk strands. These cocoons will be placed on exhibition in connection with the other material of this exhibit.

The case of silk worms represented the first step in a series of exhibits showing what silk is, how it is manufactured, and many samples of the various finished products derived therefrom. This section of the division of textiles takes the museum visitor for a tour of instruction in silk—literally from the worm which makes the silk to the finished silken gown.

It includes samples of nearly every kind of fabric manufactured from silk in this country and abroad. Various sorts of cocoons are shown from several countries, together with many implements, and some apparatus used in the care of the worms themselves and the mulberry trees on which they are fed. Certain of the special implements and tools used in the cleaning, combing, and reeling of the silk from the cocoons are also to be seen. The finished products include thread, thrown silk for insulating purposes, yarn-dyed and piece-dyed fabrics, wash silks, prints, jacquards, velvets, and scarfs, ties, ribbons, and veilings.

A case of preserved specimens shows the cycle of life of the industrious little animal. The egg of the silk moth is about the size of the head of a small pin, and hatches in about ten days time into a tiny worm. Its growth from this minute form takes about a month, during which time it develops into a worm about three and one-half inches long and one-quarter of an inch in thickness. Upon reaching its maturity, the worm stops feeding and begins to crawl about the trellises in search of a place in which to spin its cocoon. In from two to five days the cocoon, composed of a single thread between 300 and 700 yards in length, is spun.

Within the finished cocoon the silk worm sheds his skin and passes into the pupa or chrysalis stage. If the cocoon is not put through a "stoving" or stifling process, which kills the chrysalis inside, it will become a grayish-white moth in two weeks more, and push its way out of the cocoon.

Such procedure, however, is allowed only when silk moths are needed for breeding purposes, since in emerging the moth pushes through the head end of the cocoon with its head and legs, after having moistened it with a secretion which tends to rot the fiber, thus rendering it useless for reeling and of value only for spun silk.

In order to reel the cocoons they are first immersed in boiling water and brushed, to rid them of the loose outer filaments. The true thread is then unwound almost to the chrysalis, but the inner lining is far too fine to be reeled, and is used with the outer waste in the manufacture of spun silk.

A single cocoon strand is too fine for commercial use, and is, therefore, combined with several others to make a single thread of reeled silk. One [illegible] of six-ply reeled silk will [illegible] of about 180 miles.

[illegible]

their cocoons, and, after mating, lay from 300 to 400 eggs, dying soon after, having completed their life cycle.

Outside of its lesson in the technology of an important industry, the silk exhibit, with its living complement of spinners, presented a fine natural history lesson to the small children, and a graphic illustration to the older ones, especially to those of the sewing classes in our domestic science departments and schools.

CORNER IS LONG DISPUTED

Battle Over Tract Waged Before Rebellion and For Years Afterward.

In the early colonial days, when the Puritan commonwealth of Massachusetts claimed "everything from Cape Cod westward to the western ocean," there was a little tract known as Boston Corner, over which a question of jurisdiction was waged by New York. Ten years before the revolutionary war the two colonies appointed commissioners to fix upon a mutually acceptable boundary line, but after long negotiation, while they came near enough to agree upon a starting line, they could not decide whether or not it should parallel the Hudson river, and finally gave it up. After the war the controversy was renewed and was referred to Congress, and this time a boundary was definitely fixed, beginning at a point on the Massachusetts-Connecticut line, twenty miles from the Hudson, and extending northwestward in a straight line parallel with the general trend of the river. This line followed closely the western slope of the Taconic mountains, leaving the valley lands in New York state. At the southwest angle, however, the mountains receded and left about 300 acres of bottom land in Massachusetts. This section was inaccessible from the eastern side of the mountains, and in time its people bore an unenviable reputation for lawlessness, and Boston Corner, as it was known, became the resort of all manner of lawbreakers. Its inhabitants did not vote, and the tax collector left them severely alone. Matters grew worse till 1853, when John Morissey, the famous pugilist, afterward serving in congress, fought weight championship of the world. There was a general melee over the result of this fight. Puritan Massachusetts rose in indignation. The state assembly had been considering the organization of a special police for Boston Corner, but in 1854 the knot was cut by the legislature ceding some 3,000 acres of land, which included Boston Corner, to the state of New York. And New York accepted the gift. Boston Corner is now peaceful and law abiding, a different class of people having replaced those of the '50s, and the only evidence remaining may be seen by noticing the map of Massachusetts which shows the southwest corner chopped off at an angle.

Our Chemical Relation to Life

Our most constant and vital relation to the world without is a chemical one. We can go without food for some days, but we can exist without breathing only a few moments. Through these spongy lungs of ours we lay hold upon the outward world in the most intimate and constant way. Through them we are rooted to the air. The air is a mechanical mixture of two very unlike gases—nitrogen and oxygen; one very inert, the other very active. Nitrogen is like a cold-blooded, lethargic person—it combines with other substances very reluctantly and with but little energy. Oxygen is just its opposite in this respect; it gives itself freely; it is "Hail, fellow; well met!" with most substances, and it enters into co-partnership with them on such a large scale that it forms nearly one-half of the material of the earth's crust. This invisible gas, this breath of air, through the magic of chemical combination, forms nearly half the substance of the solid rocks. Deprive it of its affinity for carbon, or substitute nitrogen or hydrogen in its place, and the air would quickly suffocate us. That changing of the dark, venous blood in our lungs into the bright, red, arterial blood would instantly cease. Fancy the sensation of inhaling an odorless, non-poisonous atmosphere that would make one gasp for breath! We should be quickly poisoned by the waste of our own bodies. All things that live must have oxygen, and all things that burn must have oxygen. Oxygen does not burn, but it supports combustion.—John Burroughs, in Harper's Magazine.

Airships You Can't See or Hear.

The newest idea in aeroplane construction is to use, instead of canvas, as a covering for the wings a non-inflammable celluloid. This makes the craft quite invisible and enables the aviator to make observations in [illegible]

A Review of Wilson's Course

(Continued from eighth page.)

ment of the United States to omit any word or act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment."

J. On May 25 the American steamship Nebraskan was torpedoed without warning.

K. On May 31 Germany replied that the Lusitania was an auxiliary cruiser and carried mounted cannon, as well as a consignment of small arms ammunition, hence was not "undefended." "German commanders," said the note, "are no longer able to observe the customary regulations of the prize law, which require that no peaceful ship shall be sunk until the occupants have been safely removed. The statement that the vessel was armed was proved to be false; a German who made a perjured affidavit to the charge is now serving a term in a federal prison.

L. William J. Bryan, Secretary of State, who had signed the Wilson notes demanding "strict accountability" and announcing that "no word or act would be omitted" to maintain American rights, resigned on June 8, alleging that a note the President was about to send to Germany might provoke war.

M. The third Wilson note, dated June 10, argued that efforts of a vessel to escape attack did not alter "the principles of humanity," which require the rescue of passengers and crew. It refuted the false allegations that the Lusitania was armed and stated that the carrying of contraband was irrelevant. The vital fact, said the note, was that a passenger steamer "was sunk without challenge or warning, and that men, women and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare." Furthermore:

"The government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity. * * * It cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone may be made to operate in any degree as an abbreviation of the rights of either American shipmasters or American citizens bound on lawful errands on merchant ships of belligerent nationality. * * * It therefore deems it reasonable to expect that the German government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice, and asks for assurance that this will be done."

N. Germany's third note, dated July 8, returned to the position that the entire responsibility for the murder of Americans rested upon Great Britain, holding that the submarine campaign was a just reprisal against British interference with neutral shipments of goods to Germany. "The case of the Lusitania," it said, "shows with horrible clearness to what jeopardizing of human lives the manner of conducting war employed by our adversaries leads," and "the imperial government is unable to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship through the mere fact of their presence on board."

American ships, however, would be spared, provided they were made recognizable by special markings, their sailing dates being made known to Germany and the American government guaranteeing that they carried no contraband. The offer was made to "permit" safe passage to a reasonable number of neutral or enemy vessels under the American flag, with these restrictions. In other words, American rights at sea were to be surrendered absolutely to the custody of Germany.

O. The fourth Wilson note, dated July 21, characterized this proposed settlement as "very unsatisfactory," in that it failed to meet the "real differences" and indicated "no way in which the accepted principles of law" might be applied. The alleged conduct of other belligerents toward Germany, it was pointed out, was irrelevant in regard to "grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders," and these statements were added:

"Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights. * * * The practice (of endangering neutrals) if persisted in would constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected. * * * The United States government cannot consent to abate any essential or fundamental right of its people. The rights of neutrals in war are based upon principles; not upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt new circumstances to them."

Disavowal of the "wanton act" of sinking the Lusitania was again demanded, and the offer of free passage to certain designated vessels, under restrictions, was rejected, because it would constitute "an abandonment of the principles for which this government contends." Repetition of acts in contravention of American rights, it was finally stated, "must be regarded by the government of the United States as deliberately unfriendly."

P. On July 25 the American steamship Leelanaw was torpedoed.

Q. On August 19 the British steamship Arabic—westbound, and therefore carrying no contraband—was torpedoed, two Americans being killed.

R. On September 1 Ambassador Bernstorff handed this written pledge to the State Department:

"Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of non-combatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance."

S. On September 7, however, the German government's complete declaration set up the claim that the submarine commander feared the Arabic was about to ram his vessel. While expressing regret for the killing of noncombatants, Germany made plain that she was unable to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic." Arbitration was suggested.

T. After a month of negotiations, Ambassador Bernstorff on October 5 gave notice that more stringent orders had been issued to German submarines; that Germany "regrets and disavows" the sinking of the Arabic, and that indemnity would be paid for American lives lost.

U. On November 7 the Italian passenger steamship Ancona was sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine flying the Austrian flag, among the victims being Americans. The ship was shelled and torpedoed while the passengers were trying to take to the lifeboats.

V. On December 6 the fifth Wilson note (published December 12) was sent to Vienna. Austria was reminded of the demands made upon Germany, her ally, and the conduct of the submarine commander was characterized as "wanton slaughter." It was demanded that Austria denounce the act as illegal and indefensible; that the commander be punished, and that due reparation be made for Americans slain. Prompt response was urged.

W. Austria, on December 15, sent a flippant and ironical reply, expressing doubt as to the American statement of facts and declining to be bound by the correspondence with Germany.

X. The sixth Wilson note, December 19, pointed out that the steamship admittedly was torpedoed after it had stopped and while passengers were still on board, and that "the rules of international law and the principles of humanity thus wilfully violated" were so universally recognized that they would not be debated. The demands of December 6 were therefore repeated.

Y. On December 31 Austria explained that ample time had been given to the Ancona passengers to escape, and that the vessel was torpedoed only after the lowering of boats had ceased and when a strange craft was seen approaching. The loss of life, it was said, was due to the inefficiency of the steamship crew. While the attack was not disavowed, punishment of the submarine commander was announced and indemnity promised.

Z. During these interchanges the Japanese steamship Yasaka Maru and the French steamship Ville de la Ciotat, both unarmed passenger vessels, were torpedoed without warning. (The alphabet having been exhausted in describing the various incidents, it is necessary to devise a new notation.)

A1. On January 2 it became known that on December 30 the British passenger ship Persia had been torpedoed without warning, with the loss of more than 150 non-combatants, including an American consul.

B1. The seventh Wilson note is understood to be in preparation. Meanwhile, on January 7, Ambassador Bernstorff handed to the Secretary of State a new set of guarantees from Germany, explaining that her submarine attacks in the Mediterranean are conducted according to international law and not the "war-zone" methods being applied. But no settlement has been made for any violation of American rights, nor is there any indication that the demand for "strict accountability" set forth on February 10, 1915, and several times repeated, will ever be enforced.

State Will Give Away Seedling Trees.

The State Forestry Commissioner has ordered that 1,500,000 seedling trees be made available this spring for the use of the public. All of these trees have been raised in the State's own forestry nurseries, and the offer is the first move in a big program of securing more trees throughout Pennsylvania.

The department will have the trees made ready for shipment at its nurseries, and they will be sent to any organization or individuals who will agree to plant and care for the young trees, and to furnish such information as the State may require regarding their growth. Extensive reforestation is being planned by the State on its own reserves and on the auxiliary forest lands, which are now being put under State control until the timber [illegible]

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The quickest, easiest, pleasantest way is to

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Hale's Honey

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The time-tested remedy well suited to the needs of throat, lungs and vocal cords. Contains no opium nor anything injurious. For sale by all druggists.

You will be glad you tried Pike's Toothache Drops

Prince Albert is such friendly tobacco

that it just makes a man sorry he didn't get wind of this pipe and cigarette smoke long, long ago. He counts it lost time, quick as the goodness of Prince Albert gets firm set in his life! The patented process fixes that—and *cuts out* bite and parch!

Get on the right-smoke-track soon as you know how! Understand *yourself* how much you'll like

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

It stands to reason, doesn't it, that if men all over the nation, all over the world, prefer Prince Albert it must have *all the qualities* to satisfy your fondest desires?

Watch your step! It's easy to change the shape and color of unsalable brands to imitate the Prince Albert tidy red tin, *but it is impossible* to imitate the flavor of Prince Albert tobacco! The patented process protects that!

Men, get us right on Prince Albert! We tell you this tobacco will prove better than you can figure out, it's so chummy and fragrant and inviting all the time. Can't cost you more than 5c or 10c to get your bearings!

Buy Prince Albert everywhere tobacco is sold—in toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and—in that classy crystal-glass pound humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such great trim!

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COURT RULES ON SCISSORS.

Scissors, which the encyclopedia defines as "cutting instrument, consisting of two sharp blades with the inner edge sharpened, pivoted at the crossing, and terminating with two looped handles for the insertion of the fingers of the person using them," are after all a scientific instrument. Their use for the furthering of education for domestic science entitles them when imported to be free of duty. This is the official interpretation of four learned judges of the United States court of custom claims in a decision just published in the Treasury decision bulletin.

Judge De Vries, who wrote the opinion of the court, says:

"Within recent years there has been and now is rapidly developing a branch of educational system wherein the principles and rules of domestic accomplishments are investigated, systemized and practised whereby greater expertness and exceptional skill are required, commonly known as 'Domestic Science.' Common knowledge advises us that many schools and colleges are partly or exclusively devoted to such instruction and education. It has become an important and conspicuous branch of our educational system."

A review of the decision makes it clear that in fixing the dutiable or nondutiable status of articles imported by institutions to further educational objects regard should be had not so much to intrinsic character or to uses in chief but rather to the actual use for which the particular goods were in fact brought in.

The calling of scissors a scientific instrument was caused by the importing of some scissors here by the board of education for use in the sewing schools of the city. Nothing distinctive in their construction from those commonly bought and sold in trade for household or industrial uses was claimed, only that there was stenciled on the blade the words "board of education." The collector of customs at the port of New York assessed them for dutiable purposes under paragraph 152 of the tariff act of 1909 as scissors. The claim raised that scientific apparatus in the furtherance of education was entitled to free entry under paragraph 650 was approved by the court in its decision, which reads in part: "If we accept this as a test of the construction of this paragraph that which serves to aid in scientific education, we cannot restrict its application to the higher classes of that education and deny it to the more commonplace, for each is equally within the language of the statute."

Judges Montgomery, Smith and Martin concurred in the opinion. Judge Barber wrote a dissenting opinion in which he said in part: "While it may be true that the power drill is intended for use in educational work and instruction, it is of the same status as a plough or other farm implements when imported by a textile school, or typewriters, calculating machines, &c., when imported by a business college. While such articles may be useful and necessary for the purpose of instruction in such schools, so are desks, chairs and similar articles, which while used for educational purposes are not necessary or especially appropriate for scientific or philosophical investigation, research, demonstration or instruction.—New York Sun.

Something Missing.

Edith had been to a concert for the first time. "And what did you think of it?" asked her mother.

"I didn't like the organ very well."

"Why not?"

"C[illegible] t[illegible] [illegible]t say [illegible] asks it."

The Man Who Was Afraid

By A. WALTER UTTING.

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Novels have been written around men who have succeeded; history bulges with names of men now famous for bravery. Homer turned his lyre to the strains of war; Walter Scott fisted a pen to tell of romance happily rounded. No successful novel this, no record of one famous; no epic in a martial strain, nor "they lived happy ever after." This is a brief story of a man who was afraid and a romance that frazzled.

He was born in a small country town, on a miniature farm, where were kept one cow (which always captured a blue-ribbon at the county fair), two pigs, half a dozen chickens, and a team of working horses. He thought fate bore him a grudge, and was an ardent pessimist from the beginning of his career.

As a boy he had been burned in a barn blaze, had fractured both legs dropping from the roof of the same barn at the same time; had broken his arm in two places by falling from a trapeze hitched to the rafting; had a wagon shaft poke him in the eye and threaten him with premature blindness; had been scalded a number of times; once had been given poison by mistake; had cut off two fingers with an axe while splitting kindling, and had a few other such slight things happen to him.

As a young man he had sprained an ankle in a railroad track frog; had a rib broken by a fall from a bicycle, had received, on the side of his head, the full weight of a baseball professionally thrown (and the management hadn't even offered to refund the quarter he had paid for the privilege of viewing the game); had been butted severely by a goat, and had been the recipient of several other small blessings.

As a matured man he gave promise of continuing the career mapped out for a hoodoo son of a thirteenth child who was the seventh son of a sailor born with a veil. But the important event was when he fell in love with a girl who threw him over and broke his heart. It was shortly after this dire calamity that he moved to New York city, where he meant to live evermore.

But, for some reason, he was afraid he would meet with bodily [illegible] dread was with him [illegible] never left him. In the [illegible] colored imaginations [illegible] slumber he dreamed he was [illegible] from the Brooklyn bridge or the roof of the Singer building, or that a [illegible] ment flopped over on his chest.

He had what superstitious people call a premonition that something was going to befall him, and, like a wise man, he cast about in an endeavor to learn what fate had in store for him.

And, incidentally, he took out a life insurance policy for $1000 in favor of a girl at home who had hit him on the heart with Cupid's sledgehammer. He was a bit romantic, perhaps, but he meant that she should see he cared for her. And if he had to meet with misfortune (and past performances made it a sure bet that he would), some one might as well profit by it.

At this time another peculiarity developed in his system—he wanted to utter some noble words with his dying breath; words that might filter through the stones and sands of the ages and crystallize with [illegible] [illegible] in the future.

"Mother earth, thou art fair. I clung to thee as long as I could, but now leave thee. If heaven is as fair I will be satisfied."

Day followed day. He kept the words handy and went about his work, still afraid, still dreaming. So for a week, a month, a year, two, three, four, five years—still afraid, still dreading, still keeping his dying words in mind, still paying the premium on his policy, the amount of which was to be paid to his former inamorata, but which was keeping his nose to the grindstone to prevent lapsing.

Then one day the climax came. A trolley car swooped down the street. Ah, faithful foresight! He puckered his lips for the chosen words. But, no, the man who was afraid dodged, and passed in safety, his dying statement still unuttered. And as he walked, his head hung down, perhaps in thanksgiving meditation, he came to where a foundation for a skyscraper was being blasted from the rocky underground of Manhattan.

Bang! A premature discharge took place at that moment, and the man fell a foul victim to the explosion. He was lifted high in the air. People shudderingly saw him, Elijah-like, carried heavenward in a chariot of stone on a sunbeam track.

So unexpected was the occurrence that he did not utter his valedictory to the world. When he returned to earth he could not; he was in so many pieces that identification was impossible.

Not knowing he was dead, the insurance company cancelled his policy when the next payment lapsed; and so the girl he had loved did not get the money. And she thought, finally, that he must have come to his senses, for she could not understand why he wrote no more sentimental notes to her.

Such is gratitude! Such, also, is the working out of the plans of the annihilating company for the men who are afraid.

COW TRAVELS MILE IN SEWER

Found Firmly Wedged Into Small Pipe Far From Pasture.

[illegible] When Fred Harke, [illegible] just east of the city, [illegible] a cow from his herd a few [illegible] he was at a loss to know [illegible] of her. He finally [illegible] her body in about the most impossible place that a body could get [illegible]. She was firmly wedged into a [illegible] a mile from the [illegible] which the herd is kept [illegible] of the fire department [illegible] cow was loosened and floated [illegible] of the sewer, two powerful [illegible] of water being required.

Greater safety lies in leaving footprints on the sands of time than on the soil near the neighbor's poultry roost.

It may be as difficult for some rich men to enter the kingdom of heaven as it is for them to keep out of jail.

As long as a man is able to keep out of jail he thinks no other chap has anything on him in the way of goodness.

Some men are born foolish and some fall in love.

Most good talkers are poor quitters.

Get Prompt Relief for That Cold.

The same old reliable remedy your parents used is still the most dependable and surest for coughs, colds and throat affections. Be sure and get the genuine Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pleasant to the taste. Contains no opium. All druggists.

[illegible]

THE GIRL IN THE OTHER SEAT

BY

HENRY KITCHELL WEBSTER

Author of "The Whispering Man," Etc.

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CHAPTER XVII
Nightmares.

It was about four o'clock the next afternoon, when Clarissa, who had been driving, stopped the car at the foot of the long flight of steps that led up over the hill to Woodstock.

She was independent enough, so far as she was concerned, to have taken Tony and his car straight up to the door of the inn; but she didn't care to subject Longstreet to the ordeal of meeting her stepmother in the state of mind she truly imagined that lady to be in. Also, this bit of empty road, sheltered by the domelike crest of the hill from the view of the Woodstock verandas, was a better place for saying good-by, until tomorrow.

It had been arranged that Longstreet was not to come back to the inn that night. He had some explaining to do on his own account, he admitted, and although he didn't betray to Clarissa the full extent, nor the exact nature of Morris's suspicions concerning her, he saw that she had guessed pretty accurately what they were.

"It will come out all right," she had said, "but we mustn't let him worry any more than we can help for the next few days."

So it was agreed, naturally enough, that Tony should spend the evening with him, quieting his fears as far as possible and avoiding controversy. Clarissa would telephone him tomorrow and set a time for him to come to Woodstock and meet Mrs. Ellsworth and Violet. It was also understood that he should bring Morris with him, if possible.

The ten-mile drive from Woodstock to Morris's shack was short now that Tony knew the road, but it was long enough to give an uncomfortable presentiment of Longstreet's time to grow to rather alarming proportions. It was going to be difficult to explain matters to Morris,—difficult, if not downright impossible, because, in the whole two days he had spent with Clarissa, she had never made the slightest reference to the mysterious letter addressed to Valentine, which she had dropped in the car. Tony realized that he had agreed to ask for no such explanation, but then that had been yesterday, ages ago, when they were just beginning their friendship over again, on the basis of two dances and supper in between, when they were two different people altogether from the pair of lovers that had parted just now for the second time at the front door of the long flight of wooden steps.

It couldn't be urged either, that Clarissa had forgotten all about Valentine and his affairs in the excitement and the rush of infinitely more important things. She had reverted to Valentine more than once today and had questioned Longstreet as closely and intelligently as a lawyer could have done, regarding the details of the patent attorney's dealings with the two inventors. And then, at last, Longstreet's direct reference to Morris's suspicions about Clarissa herself had given her an opportunity for explanation, which she could not have overlooked, except deliberately.

Longstreet told himself that he was glad she hadn't explained; proud that she had had enough courage and enough trust in him not to betray a secret which she considered herself bound to keep. Of course she must have wanted to tell him all about it. Just the same he couldn't help realizing that his approaching scene with Morris—approaching at the rate of almost a mile a minute—would be a lot easier if she had.

As Tony turned into the driveway up to the shack, his attention was attracted to a horse and buggy tied to a hitching post beside the front steps. The horse was fat, half blind, gray with age, but he made it unmistakably evident that he didn't like automobiles, so Tony stopped the car half way up the drive and walked the rest of the way, wondering with rather lively curiosity, who Morris's visitor might be.

Just as he was mounting the steps, Beck opened the door. "Here's Mr. Longstreet now."

Longstreet couldn't see whom he was speaking to, but from Beck's tone, he got the idea that it wasn't Morris. The next moment he heard a voice he recognized but could not quite place, and Jimmy came out into the veranda.

"Oh," he said rather stiffly. "You've got back. Is Clarissa—?"

"I left her at Woodstock less than half an hour ago," Longstreet answered.

"Oh!" said young Douglas. "That's all right then. I just drove up here on a chance of getting some news about her."

He spoke stiffly and with a hint of resentment he couldn't quite suppress and Longstreet, all considered could n't wonder at.

"I'm very much to blame, I'm afraid," he said, "and I think I owe some apology to her friends as well as to her mother. I hope you can manage to forgive me."

Clarissa had called him a very disarming person, before ever she had seen his face. It would have taken a harder h[illegible] than Jimmy Douglas's to [illegible]t the tone in which the words [illegible] and the smile and the out[illegible] [illegible] with [illegible]

[illegible]

Longstreet waived him to a chair. "But we telephoned. Clar—Miss Ellsworth talked to her mother last night."

"Yes," Jimmy assented. "But she said she'd be home the very first thing this morning."

Longstreet laughed. Clarissa's wits had been woolgathering sure enough when she made that promise.

"We were one hundred and twenty-five miles from Woodstock when she telephoned," he explained, "and as hopelessly lost as any pair of motorists ever were. It has taken us all day to get back."

Jimmy's eyes sparkled. "You must have had a great ride," he said. "I wish I'd been along."

"Wish you had," said Longstreet as cordially as he could manage the words.

His voice rang a little false in his own ears. He never found it easy to tell even a necessary lie. Apparently it didn't ring quite true to Jimmy either, for a cloud settled on his frank young face and he arose rather abruptly and said he must go.

"You're a long way from home, by that means of conveyance," he nodded to the old horse that was tethered to the post outside. "How long did it take you to drive up here?"

"About four hours," Jimmy admitted.

"Oh, that's a shame!" Longstreet protested. "You'll miss your dinner and everything, if you start back now. Why don't you spend the night here and go back in the morning? I'm sure Morris will be glad to have you."

"Mr. Morris isn't here. His man said he'd gone back to town."

"Back to town!" Tony repeated. "To New York?"

"That's what I understood," said Jimmy. "He went rather unexpectedly, this morning, and I believe he left a note for you."

It was unexpected, of course, but not so very surprising, Longstreet reflected. Morris gave New York as wide a breadth as he could, to be sure, but even he had to go there sometimes.

"All the more reason why you should stay and dine with me," he said.

Jimmy said he'd like to, but was afraid he couldn't. The tennis tournament began in the morning, and unless he got up long before daylight, the old horse wouldn't be able to get him there in time. Play was to begin right after breakfast.

"Then I'll tell you what we'll do!" This was Longstreet's suggestion. "I'll drive you back to Woodstock tonight in the car. There's a good moon and I know the road. We'll give old Benjamin Franklin here a night's rest in a spare stall in the stable, and tomorrow morning Beck shall drive him over. Then, in the afternoon, I'll go back with the car and get Beck."

Jimmy protested half-heartedly, but he soon yielded. The prospect of a moonlight drive in a racing car, with Anthony Longstreet at the wheel, was irresistibly attractive.

As for Tony himself, he justified this departure from his agreement with Clarissa on a number of grounds. It had been on Morris's account chiefly that he had agreed not to come back to the inn that night. With Morris in New York, the only real reason for denying himself a possible hour in Clarissa's society was gone. Meeting her stepmother would be a disagreeable experience, of course, but it had to come some time, and the sooner it was over the better. He might telephone to Clarissa, of course, and find out if she had any objection to the plan, but he decided against this. It would be better to drive over unheralded, and then, if for any reason, she didn't want to see him, she needn't.

He went into the shack to wash up and to tell Beck to prepare an early dinner, in a suddenly cheerful frame of mind, to which it must be confessed Morris's unexpected departure to New York had largely contributed. He had no misgivings at all about the correctness of his offhand explanation of the journey, and had forgotten all about the note, when Beck handed it to him. Indeed, he was so little curious as to what the exact explanation might be, that he was half undressed before he tore open the envelope. He read the first line or two in a negligent way, as one will, when a communication is of no conceivable importance. Then, with a frown of suddenly arrested attention he carried it over to the window and began it again.

"Dear Longstreet," the note ran:

"I have told Beck that I am going to New York on business. I was half inclined to let that explanation do for you also. But I have thought better of it, because I realize that the only chance for either of us lies in complete frankness on both sides. Don't think I have gone away in a rage, or still less, in a fit of mere petulant annoyance. I seriously disapprove of what you are doing, as I think my partnership with you in our enterprise gives me a right to do, but I realize that, in your present state of mind, you attach no weight whatever to my objections.

"Obviously therefore, it is better that we should not be together until one of us changes his mind. I have gone away because I do not wish to have you to go. Please do me the [illegible] to believe that you are very [illegible] to stay at my [illegible] as [illegible] Do not try to find me, nor to communicate with me, unless you have changed your mind about the matter of difference between us. If you do, give a letter to Beck and he will forward it.

"I hope you will agree with me that I have acted wisely and will go on believing me, as always,

"Your sincere friend,
ALFRED MORRIS

"You've got them mixed up," he said.

"Mixed up!" repeated Jimmy. "Why I've known them ever since I can remember. My father knew Clarissa's grandfather, old General Ellsworth—the one with all the money. Violet's name isn't Ellsworth at all, really. It's Williams, or something like that. They changed it when she was a baby."

Longstreet stood there in front of the car, with the light of the lamps shining in his face, his mind in a daze, trying to wrestle with the significance of Jimmy's revelation and making nothing of it. There could be no doubt that the boy was right. Indeed, there was pouring through Longstreet's memory a sort of panoramic review of the last two days and in it were a dozen trifling incidents that confirmed what he said. The way Clarissa had looked when he said this, the way she had changed the subject, when he said that. Oh, it was true.

But suddenly he bent over and cranked the motor. And then, in two strides, had taken his seat at the wheel. The whole mystery of Clarissa's conduct, of her very identity to her lover, resolved itself, just as Morris's note had done, into an overpowering impulse to see her, to see her as quickly as he could.

That was all he needed. One look into the face the moon had shown on there in the orchard, when she had surrendered to him; one touch of the hands he had covered with kisses while he sat at her feet here in this very car last night. That would get everything right again, somehow, he knew.

If Jimmy Douglas had dined with but an indifferent table companion, the loss was made up to him in the way Anthony Longstreet drove that car to Woodstock. The distance was considered to be about ten miles. When Jimmy stopped the timing band on his watch, as Longstreet swung into the drive at the inn, the time showed eleven minutes and twenty-six seconds. Jimmy was pretty well out of breath—there hadn't been much air available for breathing purposes—and he felt generally as if a giant had been playing "Cup and Ball" with him. But he was happy all through. He noticed one curious thing; when Tony stopped the car under the porte-cochere and let go of the wheel, his hands were trembling. It must play the mischief with a man's nerves to drive like that he thought.

But it wasn't the mad speed of the drive that caused the trembling of Longstreet's hands. All the way from the shack he had felt like a man in a nightmare. Clarissa was gone. She didn't exist; she never had existed; never had been any more substantial than the hallucinations of a dream. In her place, in reality, stood a beautiful, cold, slightly mused, half-contemptuous young woman

Oh, it was nothing but a nightmare, he knew. But he did want Clarissa, wanted her badly, to wake him out of it.

He dismounted from the car and went up the steps to the veranda just a pace or two behind Jimmy. "Where's Clarissa?" he heard him ask and he turned quickly to see to whom the question was addressed.

It was Violet, who, after a quick glance at him, turned a little further away, in order to address her answer a little more exclusively to Jimmy. But it was audible, every syllable of it, where Longstreet stood.

"Clarissa! Why she's gone off somewhere with Mr. Sheldrake. She telephoned him as soon as she got back home and asked him to come. But he only got here a few minutes ago. Why? Do you want to see her particularly?"

There was open mockery in the inflection of the question.

"No," said Jimmy.

"I think you could find them," pursued Violet. "Because they went down the path to the brook. But I don't believe I'd go, if I were you, because she told him over the phone, that she had something important to say to him."

CHAPTER XVIII
The Witch

Just about the time Clarissa, her heart beating pretty fast, was seating herself on a big bowlder that projected out into the moonlight above the waterfall, and waiting in silence while Sheldrake lighted a cigarette and made himself comfortable close by. The silence lasted until he broke it, speaking with his first outlet breath of frangrant smoke

"It's all very lovely, certainly." His gesture included Clarissa as well as the moon and the waterfall and the other pictorial features of the situation

"It is rather a romantic place for a perfectly common-sense conversation," she admitted. "But I did want to talk and not be interrupted."

He settled himself a little more comfortably in his place, as if to invite her to begin. But this Clarissa found herself unexpectedly unable to do. She knew quite well what she wanted to say, but any sort of a suitable introduction to her message seemed suddenly impossible.

So the silence began spinning itself out again, Sheldrake watching her expectantly all the time. Certainly the past forty-eight hours had been prolific in new experiences for Clarissa. This sudden embarrassment, the sheer physical inability to pronounce a man's name, was something the like of which she had never felt before.

Presently Sheldrake smiled. He was a young man of fairly acute intuitions and it was easy to see that he was in difficulty over this "common sense conversation" she proposed to have with him. The young man wouldn't have to be much of a humanitarian, under these circumstances to try to [illegible] for her. So he [illegible] a [illegible] of his own.

"I had a little talk with young Meyer yesterday—that was his name, wasn't it? The musician you gave the dance to the other night."

"Yes," said Clarissa.

"You were quite right about him of course," Sheldrake went on. "He's civilized. In his own way, he's as good a gentleman as anybody. I don't mind admitting that I left him with the feeling that the things I said the other night must have made me look rather ignorant and rediculous to you. You've contributed an important item to my education."

"I'm glad you liked him," said Clarissa eagerly. "And it was very sweet of you to—give yourself a chance to. You—you called me a brick the other night. Do you mind if I throw it back at you now? What did you talk about?"

"Pretty much everything except music," said Sheldrake. "I'm too ignorant of that to talk with a musician. I'm only one stage in advance of the know-what-I-likes. It's confounded hard luck that he should have to do the work he does, just to earn a living. He didn't complain. He was very nice about it."

"Did he happen to tell you ?" asked Clarissa rather breathlessly, after a little silence. "Did he happen to tell you about an experience he had when he was studying two years ago in Paris? I don't suppose he would."

"No. He spoke of having spent a year in Paris, but that was all. What was the experience?"

She was still rather breathless as she began telling the story, and there was an undercurrent of excitement in her quiet voice, which puzzled him, until his interest in the story itself made him forget all about it.

"Mr. Meyer says it isn't such an uncommon experience," she began, "and he doesn't make much of it, but it must have been tragic enough at the time. You see, for a long while, he had wanted to study orchestration under one of the big men in Paris—he didn't tell me his name—and he taught extra hours and he lived on extra little, to save money enough to go over. This man he wanted was rather hard to get. He didn't take ordinary pupils, only thoroughly educated musicians with exceptional talents. So Mr. Meyer felt it was quite a triumph when he looked over some of his compositions and said he'd take him.

He was very proud and happy about it and he went to work furiously; worked sixteen and eighteen hours a day. He made splendid progress, too, and finally he got the idea for a big composition for a full orchestra, a sort of symphonic poem. He told his teacher about it, and the man was interested and said to go ahead; that he'd help him.

"So Mr. Meyer took his themes to him just as he thought of them and talked with him about the way he meant to work them out. And the teacher kept on being interested and always seemed glad to hear what progress he was making and encouraged him to come and talk about it, until finally he got a sort of rough draft for it done. There was still a lot of work to do on it, you understand, but the ideas were all there.

"And then, all at once, the teacher seemed to lose interest and told him that while it was a promising piece of work, for a beginner, it was a long way beyond his powers. That sort of talk, you know. And he finally said that, in his opinion, Mr. Meyer would be wasting his time to spend any more on it and that he'd better begin again on something easier. Mr. Meyer was puzzled and rather discouraged, of course, but he didn't suspect anything and he kept on working at it without saying anything to his teacher about it.

"But one Sunday afternoon, he went to the Lamoureaux Concert to hear a new symphony of his teacher's that was being played for the first time. And, well—it was Mr. Meyer's symphonic poem. All the themes, all the ideas, everything. Of course it was better than he could have done it, because his teacher is a great musician, and Mr. Meyer isn't that yet. The man had made it much bigger and better than he could have, but still the essentials of it were all his."

"Hmp!" said Sheldrake. "I always thought there were just as many crooks among artistic people as anywhere else. What did Meyer do about it?"

"What could he do?" asked Clarissa.

"I don't know much about continental law." Sheldrake got to his feet and viciously shied a stone or two down the bed of the brook. "But it seems to me there must be some protection against that sort of thing. He could have made a very pretty fight, I should say. At least, he could have given his teacher's reputation a nasty black eye."

Clarissa laughed. "A man couldn't make much of a fight on three hundred francs," she observed. "That's all he had—not quite that, on the day he went to the concert. That's a little less than sixty dollars. He took forty of it to buy a passage back to America. And I don't see that he could have done anything else. As for his teacher's reputation, why, he's one of the biggest men in Europe. He'd only have to laugh at anything Mr. Meyer might say about him."

"I'm not so sure," Sheldrake with his hands in his pockets stood staring thoughtfully down into the pool. "I'm not so sure. Meyer knew he had been outraged; he knew he was in the right. He could tell his story with a pretty convincing lot of circumstances. And [illegible] he could tell it with genuine conviction. And the other man's laugh would sound, I should think, rather uncertain. He knows he's a thief."

"Do you think so?" asked Clarissa quickly. "I've been wondering about that. Don't you suppose he manages more or less to justify himself?"

Sheldrake stared at her in undisguised amazement.

"But it's the plainest kind of stealing. In fact, to call a man a thief, doesn't do justice to him. For a thief generally steals out of necessity, from people that have plenty. But this rascal has got all he [illegible]

The [illegible] little silence followed, broken only by the splash of a couple of pebbles that Sheldrake shied into the pool.

Clarissa was watching him eagerly, breathlessly.

"Oh, I said at the beginning that it was tragic enough from Mr. Meyer's point of view," she observed presently. "But I'm trying to get at the other man's. A good theme, I suppose, may occur to anybody, but it takes a great musician to make the best use of it. I suppose he may think that all's fish that comes to his net. He may say that it isn't particularly important to the world that Mr. Meyer *should write a symphony*, but that it is important that a great symphony should be written. So, perhaps, while we're calling him a thief, he's thinking all the while that he's done a praiseworthy act in rescuing all those good ideas from Mr. Meyer, who couldn't make the most of them, and making the most of them himself."

Sheldrake laughed uneasily. "That sounds strange coming from you," he said. "If that's the way the thing strikes you, I should say you had a rather peculiar sense of justice"

"It isn't my sense of justice," said Clarissa.

She spoke quietly, but there was a compelling quality in her voice that straightened the man's shoulders and made him swing around and shoot a look of sudden inquiry into her face.

She met his eyes steadily.

"It isn't my sense of justice," she repeated. "But isn't it yours, Mr. Sheldrake?"

"Do you mind telling me what you mean?"

"Of course I don't mind telling. But is it necessary for me to tell? Don't you know?"

"I suppose," he admitted after a little silence, "that the thing you've in mind is Longstreet and his motor. And I'll credit you with believing that it is a parallel case to the one you've just been telling me about."

"No," said Clarissa. "It isn't quite a parallel case. There's nothing in Mr. Meyer's story that corresponds to the five thousand dollars you offered those men for their invention. But even if Mr. Meyer's teacher had offered him a hundred francs, or so—that's about fair, isn't it? it wouldn't have changed the story very materially. And otherwise the parallel holds, doesn't it?"

"It holds to this extent said Sheldrake with an uneasy laugh, "that both Mr. Meyer and Mr. Longstreet found a very sympathetic auditor to their tale of woe."

"Mr. Longstreet didn't come to me with a tale of woe," said Clarissa hotly. "It was you yourself who started it when you told Violet that he and Mr. Morris thought they'd invented something that really belonged to Mr. Valentine and you. So I asked him for the particulars, and I got them."

"He didn't make any suggestion to you, then, that you yourself should—well, provide the sinews of war, you know?"

"I didn't mean to bring that in," said Clarissa thoughtfully. "In this talk with you, I mean. Oh, I did at first. I was angry. I said to myself that we'd let you and Mr. Valentine go on, let you come to take what you thought was going to be had so easily, and then—surprise you. But I thought it over and I wondered if that would be fair to you. I decided it wouldn't. I decided I'd give you a chance When I asked you to come down here, tonight, I didn't know just how to begin. And then you began for me. I thought, from the way you listened to that story, that you meant to take the chance. I've still got a hope that you will take it. Listen! Mr. Longstreet doesn't know that I've come to you. And, thanks to a strange mistake of his, he doesn't dream that it's in my power to help him the other way. So, you see, you've got an open field; you've got a chance to play fair with yourself. Write Mr. Morris another letter write it yourself, this time, and tell him that the other offer was a mistake. Tell him you've been misinformed. I think that's true I think you have. I don't believe that if you'd known the facts, that other letter would have ever been written That's just a guess of mine of course But it isn't important, really because the way is still open."

It was a long speech for Clarissa and she was rather breathless when she got to the end of it. She was leaning eagerly forward, with half parted lips, and eyes mistily bright And the cessation of that voice of hers left the very air tingling with it

"You say Longstreet doesn't know what you're doing for him? Doesn't even know what you've the power to do?" He spoke wonderingly, not so much as one who asks a question, but rather as one who states an incredible fact. Clarissa understood that no answer was needed and sat very still, barely breathing, letting the silence do its work. At last he spoke again.

"You're the best woman I know," he said. His voice had a sort of thoughtful concentration about it. "I don't suppose you think much about it; it probably just 'comes natural.' You've got a sort of white magic about you. You bewitched me with it the night of the dance, so that I've been wondering ever since what had happened to me. And now, tonight I'm wondering if you can work the same spells on everybody. And I'm wondering if the enchantment could last, permanently? Do you suppose it could?"

Clarissa didn't answer that question either. But the eager tension of her body relaxed, and her eyes suddenly left his face.

"Would you do it if you could?" he went on, at last. On the surface his voice had a half humorous mockery about it, but there was an undercurrent that no mockery could hide. "Could you ever care, do you suppose, witch, to—make a steady job of it?"

"I've been pretending a little," she said, presently. "It hasn't been goodness nor unselfishness, altogether, that made me give you this chance. It's something I wanted very much for myself. I had a [illegible] for not wanting [illegible] to [illegible] I'd anything to do with it; for [illegible] done it quite by yourself. I shan't tell you what it is." Then she turned to him again, and met his eyes proudly, it seemed to him. "But perhaps you can guess," she added.

He came over to her and held out his hand, but it was the better part of a minute before he spoke. "You're not even afraid my guessing would break the spell," he said, but it was friendly mockery, and his eyes were as bright as hers. "That's all it is you know. Witchcraft, pure and simple. I shall spend the next six months wondering what in the world you did to me. Longer, than that perhaps. Do you realize your responsibilities, witch? But you're right not to be afraid. This charm will do its work You understand that, don't you?"

The sudden tears came into her eyes at that, and impulsively she held out both hands to him.

He took them, but when she made a little move as if to arise from her seat on the bowlder, he shook his head and stepped back a little. "He's waiting up there, I suppose," he ventured. "On the hotel veranda. I shouldn't mind letting him wait. But I suppose you . . ."

"He isn't there," said Clarissa. "He wasn't coming tonight."

"Then do you mind staying here a little while longer?"

"No," said Clarissa. "I don't mind."

That's how it came about that it was really late, according to Woodstock standards, when Clarissa, attracted by the light in Violet's room, found that young lady half-undressed, red-eyed with angry tears, and disposed to find grounds for a quarrel, if possible.

"The next time you want to accuse me of—flirting with men, Clarissa, I hope you'll stop and remember what you've been doing yourself these last few days. That's all I've got to say. Did Mr. Sheldrake enjoy the moonlight?"

"I haven't been flirting with Mr. Sheldrake, Violet." She spoke good-humoredly enough, but there escaped into her voice a little note of contempt in spite of her amiable intentions.

A quick flush mounted to Violet's temples. "No doubt you will say that to Mr. Longstreet tomorrow. Did you know that he was coming this evening, too?"

"Who?" Clarissa asked.

Violet smiled. "Mr. Longstreet. He came just after you'd gone down to the pool with Mr. Sheldrake."

"Did you tell him where I was?" asked Clarissa.

"I didn't speak to him at all," said Violet. "But I told Jimmy Douglas, and I think he may have heard. I told Jimmy that you and Sheldrake had gone down to the pool; that I didn't think you wanted to be interrupted, because I'd heard you say you had something important to tell him. I hope you don't mind," she concluded after a little silence.

The resentment she hoped to rouse in Clarissa's face didn't come. She stood quite still, looking very thoughtful and very grave.

After a while Violet spoke again. This time, rather uneasily. "I hope I haven't done you any harm, Clarissa, but I thought that for once . . ."

"No, I don't believe you have," said Clarissa. "Good-night." Without waiting for another word, she went into her own room and closed the door. She had a strong impulse to go down to the telephone, late as it was, and call up Morris's shack. She didn't know why she should take this combination of her own ill-luck and Violet's malice so seriously. But she did.

She decided not to telephone, and tried to smile away her own misgivings, but she didn't succeed. The dreams, with which she had hoped to sweeten the hours until her lover's return tomorrow, were spoiled. The best she could do was to tell herself that she was tired and silly and promise herself that everything would be right again in the morning.

And in the morning when she did telephone, it was only to learn from Beck's rather bewildered lips, that Mr. Longstreet had left for New York. When Beck appeared in person, about noon, driving Morris's fat pony and leading Benjamin Franklin, Clarissa didn't see him, but from Jimmy's report he had nothing to add to that.

(To Be Continued.)

Recipes.

Curried Eggs—Melt one tablespoon of butter, blend in one tablespoon of flour mixed with one teaspoon of curry powder; add slowly one cup of white stock; season with one-half teaspoon of onion juice and one-half teaspoon salt and stir until smooth and thick. Add six hard boiled eggs cut into halves lengthwise; cook until thoroughly heated and serve on rounds of buttered toast.

Meat Loaf—Two cupfuls of finely chopped meat, one cupful of bread crumbs, one package of gelatin dissolved in one and one-third cupfuls of boiling water. Season with salt, pepper and sage. Mix well and mold the meat in a square tin or in baking powder cans. To remove from mold dip in hot water. This is a good way to use the scraps left from a roast, but any kind of meat may be used.

Cream of Asparagus Soup. Cut off the very tips of asparagus stalks. Cut the remainder of the stalks into half-inch lengths and boil. Put the tips in a wire strainer and when the stalks have been boiling in salted water for half an hour steam the tips over the stalks for another half hour. Then press the stalks through a vegetable press with the water in which they were boiled. It should be only enough to keep them from burning. Mix with hot milk, thicken slightly with cornstarch or flour mixed smooth in a little cold milk, season with salt and paprika, add a teaspoon of butter, add the steamed tips and serve.

Did you ever notice how interested a woman is in an article that is marked down from $1.00 to 99 cents? —Drovers Journal.

Anyone who is in doubt as to which way the wind is blowing can learn the facts by going up in a balloon.

[illegible]

House and Lot for Sale.

The house and lot known as the Anna J. Hart property on West avenue is offered for sale at a very reasonable price. The lot is 108 by 180 feet. For further particulars call on or address Mrs. P. J. EDWARDS, Wellsboro, Pa.
Oct. 8, 1915-tf.

Fuel Contract.

The Delmar School Board will meet at the Stony Fork graded school house SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1916, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of letting the fuel contracts for the year 1916. By order of the Board.
WILLIAM LUDINGTON, Secretary.
Jan. 13, 1916-3t.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of ELIZABETH WALBRIDGE, late of Wellsboro, Pa., deceased. Letters of administration in the above named estate having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Tioga county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same duly authenticated, without delay.
ALFRED J. SHATTUCK, Administrator.
Wellsboro, Pa., Jan. 13, 1916-6t.

Proclamation in Divorce.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. To FRED W. CARLETON, greeting: Whereas, Mary P. Carleton, did on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1915, prefer her petition to the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Tioga, Pennsylvania, praying that for causes therein set forth she might be divorced from the Bonds of Matrimony entered into with you the said Fred W. Carleton. We therefore command you that setting aside all manner of business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judge at Wellsboro, at the Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the said County, on the fourth Monday of February next, to answer the petition of libel of the said Mary P. Carleton, and to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Mary P. Carleton, your wife, should not be divorced from the Bonds of Matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of General Assembly in such case made and provided. Hereof fail not.
Witness the Honorable Sevellon F. Channell, President Judge of our said Court, at Wellsboro, Pa., the 10th day of January, A. D. 1916. Edson J. Catlin, Prothonotary.
EVAN P. REES, Sheriff.
Jan. 13, 1916-4t.

Proclamation in Divorce.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. To GUY M. EVERTTS, greeting: Whereas, Elizabeth F. Evertts, did on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1915, prefer her petition to the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Tioga, Pennsylvania, praying that for causes therein set forth she might be divorced from the Bonds of Matrimony entered into with you the said Guy M. Evertts. We therefore command you that setting aside all manner of business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judge at Wellsboro, at the Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the said County, on the fourth Monday of January next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Elizabeth F. Evertts, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Elizabeth F. Evertts, your wife, should not be divorced from the Bonds of Matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of General Assembly in such case made and provided. Hereof fail not.
Witness the Honorable Sevellon F. Channell, President Judge of our said Court, at Wellsboro, Pa., the 3rd day of January, A. D. 1916. Edson J. Catlin, Prothonotary.
EVAN P. REES, Sheriff.
Jan. 6, 1916-4t.

Every Employer of Labor

IS AFFECTED BY THE NEW WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT WHICH BECOMES A LAW JANUARY 1, 1916.

We have copies of this law and general information which will be mailed you upon request.

L. H. KLOCK
63 Main St., Wellsboro.

OYSTER BAY and FISH MARKET
East Avenue, Wellsboro,
Next Door to Dartt Garage

Oysters opened fresh from the shell. Also served in all styles. Wm. D. Grude & Co.'s Premium Brand Oysters of Quality in bulk

LUNCHES OF ALL KINDS AT ALL HOURS

Fresh Fish at retail. Fish Dinners served for 25 cents.

C. E. POWERS

P. W. HOUSER, M. E., M. D.
WELLSBORO, PA.
OCULIST and AURIST

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Glasses Fitted, Lens Duplicated.

All chronic diseases, many of which are intractible by drug therapy, treated by the most modern appliances. I publish no testimonials, but ask for references in your own immediate community.

In regard to glasses, the public should know that an ill fitting lens or glasses are more harmful than no glasses at all, also that about one in four cases of poor vision, it is not glasses that are needed but attention to other parts of body from where the disturbing reflexes spring.

Office Hours:—1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m.

MERCHANT TAILORING

IF you are in need of a nice, neat suit of clothes for Winter, made to order to please you, call on us. We have a fine line of samples of the latest designs and patterns. Our prices are moderate and our work is guaranteed.

SHERIDAN & SEELY
[illegible]

THIS IS HOT WATER BOTTLE TIME.

DON'T SUFFER WITH COLD FEET these chilly nights. Get a "Wearever" Hot Water Bottle and keep warm and comfortable. Just the thing for the children's bed or the baby's crib.

No seams to leak, not bindings to come loose, finest pure Para Rubber. An absolute guarantee for a year—a full line of Rubber Goods in the same quality.

CORNER DRUG STORE — FAY F. HOWD

Blatchley Says

He carries in stock almost every article that ought to be found in a first-class drug store. Anything you may need and which he does not happen to have at the moment, will be obtained in the shortest possible space of time. If you cannot come personally, then telephone. If you cannot telephone then send the children. Every child so sent will receive prompt, accurate and courteous treatment.

H. L. Blatchley
DRUGGIST
The Rexall Store

Owing to Increased Cost at Mines

We are compelled to advance our prices on "ANNA S" COAL to the following prices per 2000 pounds delivered within the borough limits.

In Effect Jan. 24, 1916

Fine	$2.60
Run of Mines One Half Lump	$3.40
Twice Screened	$4.00

Yard prices 40 cents less

Geo. M. Spalding

TIME YOU INSURED WITH KLOCK — L. H. KLOCK

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INSURANCE

. E. BENJAMIN
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R. H. W. BAILEY
DENTIST
WELLSBORO, PA.
Office over Mathers & March's store

LOCAL NOTICES.

olstein Breeders' Club.—There be a meeting of the Northern nsylvania Holstein Breeders' Club Foster, Pa., on Saturday, Jan., , at 10 o'clock a. m. All persons rested in Holsteins are cordially ted to attend.

HARRY MILLER,
an. 20-2t. Secretary.

Little Marsh Matters.

ittle Marsh, Jan. 26.—A very enable party was held at the Jemi- Grange Hall last Friday evening. daughter was born last Wednes- to Mr and Mrs. Curry Mosher. rs. Ash Short and Mrs. Joe Short both quite sick.

"candy pull" was held at the e of Mildred Short last Wednes- evening. All had a good time. everal from this place attended a ce at Mixtown last Friday even-

-At Lock Haven last week Judge and his associates granted 41 ications for license to sell liquor, nd five and held over three for ... for ...

The Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1916.

New Advertisements.

For Sale—J. L. Rumsey.
Horses for Sale—E. G. Carson.
For Sale—Chester R. Converse.
Her Order—Bell Telephone Co.
Closing Out Sale—Ralph Blois.
Farewell Sale—L. B. Finkelstein.
A Week of Bargains—Bernkopf's.
Suits and Coats—Mathers & March.
Circulation Contest—The Elmira Advertiser.
Executors' Notice—Estate of Allen Hotelling.
Through Sleeping Car—Pennsylvania Railroad.
House and Lot for Sale—Mrs. V. Champaign.
Proclamation in Divorce—Evan P. Rees, Sheriff.

BRIEF HOME LOCALS.

—Mrs. M. L. Klock is visiting relatives in Elmira.

—Miss Anna Hiltbold is visiting friends in Corning.

—Mrs. A. G. Youmans is visiting relatives in Elmira.

—Mrs. Frank A. Deans visited in Corning last week.

—Mrs. Edward Wingate visited friends in Elmira last week.

—Miss Anna Hilboldt visited friends in Corning last week.

—Mrs. E. M. Fischler has been visiting relatives at Geneva, N. Y.

—A. B. Deane, of Watkins, N. Y., is spending a few days in town.

—Mrs. Walter Grubb, of Niagara Falls, is visiting relatives in town.

—Mrs. P. H. Warriner, of Elmira, visited friends in town last week.

—Mrs. W. G. Shaw, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, is visiting relatives in Delmar.

—A son was born Monday to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathern, of Shippen.

—Charles E. Grinnell, of Ridgewood, N. J., was in town last Thursday.

—A son was born January 18th to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scase, of Delmar.

—Mrs. S. F. Channell gave a bridge party last Saturday afternoon.

—Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Gray, of Galeton, are guests of Mrs. Robert Louden.

—Miss Mildred Smith, of Elmira, visited relatives and friends in town last week.

—Mrs. Anna Kibbe is visiting friends at Westfield and Knoxville this week.

—Harry Phillips spent a few days last week at the home of his parents in Westfield.

—Mrs. Clara Kimball has returned home from a two weeks' visit with friends in Elmira.

—A daughter was born last Sunday to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hiltbold, of Charleston.

—Robert C. Siemens is attending the Furniture Exposition in New York city this week.

—Misses Mable Wilson and Bertha Copp spent Sunday in Delmar with Miss Wilson's parents.

—Mrs. G. F. Keagle, of Avis, spent a few days with her daughter, Mrs. C. M. Elliott, last week.

—Miss Mabel Tunney, of Elmira, was the guest of Mrs. Fred T. Hallock a few days last week.

—Charles H. Stubbs, of Buffalo, spent Sunday at the home of his sister, Mrs. James M. Bowen.

—Mrs. Rosa K. Hamilton and Miss Mary Moran spent a few days in Corning last week with relatives.

—Paramount pictures for the benefit of the Episcopal church at the Auditorium next Monday evening.

—Messrs. P. L. Hotelling and Frank Ferris, of Chatham, had legal business at the county seat last Friday.

—A panther has recently been seen by several parties prowling about in the woods between Brownlee and Antrim.

—Rev. Eugene Neubauer attended the annual meeting of the Anti-Saloon League in Philadelphia last week.

—Mrs. Mary McCarthy, of Elmira, spent a few days last week with her mother, Mrs. William Brew, of this borough.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette English are spending a few days with their daughter, Mrs. Wilbur Jackson, in Westfield.

—Mrs. J. E. Manning visited relatives and friends at her former home in Dansville, N. Y., a few days last week.

—R. W. Bailey & Son have purchased the Converse block which they occupy, also the storehouse on Crafton street.

—Messrs. Joseph Merz and J. H. Turner are patients at the Blossburg Hospital, where they are receiving treatment for hernia.

—Mrs. Nicholas Warren and Mrs. David Williams were called to Aultman last Sunday by the death of their brother, William Young.

—John Skidmore returned home last week from the Blossburg Hospital, where he recently underwent an operation for appendicitis.

—Messrs. Howard Hughes, Frank Stratton, Ray Stratton and Scott [illegible], of Blossburg, motored to [illegible] Tuesday.

At a meeting of the [illegible]

Health last Saturday three families were reported in quarantine for scarlet fever and two for measles.

—Robert Sticklin left Monday morning for Buffalo, where he has secured employment in the plant of the Houk Wire Wheel Company.

—Miss Elizabeth Schieffelin entertained a company of her friends at a dance in Armory Hall last Saturday evening. Refreshments were served.

—Mrs. Vern Calhoun and little daughter, of Amsterdam N. Y., have been visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Steele, of Delmar.

—Messrs. Andrew McCarthy and Arthur Dartt, who are employed in a glass cutting shop at Clearfield, are spending a few days at their homes in this borough.

—Leon E. Rose, of Charleston, and Miss Jennie B. Burnside, of Chatham, were married December 28th, 1915, by Rev. Geo. Crossingham Poole, of Charleston.

—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Sales Book Company held in Elmira last Thursday, William O'Connor, of this borough, was re-elected a director for the next three years.

—Over in Big Flats, Chemung county, N. Y., several flocks of wild geese were seen flying due north over that place last week. Old residents say it is a happening that they hardly ever have seen so early in the year.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Fischler and Mr. and Mrs. Vern O. Field will leave to-morrow for New York city and will sail the following day for Havana, Cuba, where they will spend several weeks. A visit to the Isle of Pines will be made before returning home.

—The following are the officers of the newly organized Board of Health: Henry E. Raesly, President; Dr. C. W. Webb, Physician for the Board; Harry N. Sherwood, Secretary; Arch Wilcox, Health Officer. The other members are F. W. Siemens, H. F. Bush and Lee English.

—Rev. Charles Noyes Tyndell, rector of Christ church in Williamsport, who conducted a mission in St. Paul's Episcopal church last week, returned home Saturday morning. The mission was most successful in attracting large congregations and was spiritual in tone and results.

—E. G. Carson has sold horses to the following in the past two weeks: Teams—S. D. Moore, of Mansfield; Walter Webster and U. Boyden, of Wellsboro and vicinity. Single horses—G. M. Beebe, of Nelson; Ivan Allen, Oliver Bacon, Geo. Dobbs, Walter Coolidge, Robert Sampson, of Wellsboro and vicinity.

—Under Harrisburg's new administration it is proposed to take all unoffending drunks safely home, if they have committed no nuisance. Those who are so drunk they can't tell where to go are to be sobered up at police headquarters and permitted to return home without the ordeal of a hearing. The intention is to spare the unfortunate's family, rather than to be over-lenient to the inebriate or tippler.

—Under the most recent ruling of the State Compensation Board Tioga county will have to carry compensation insurance covering all deputies, clerks, assessors, constables, jurymen, witnesses for the State in criminal cases and all like classes of employees. Threshermen, shredders and corn husker machine operators will be held for compensation for their helpers when working for hire on any other farm than their own.

—Many people are patrons of the motion pictures who rarely go to any other kind of entertainment, and it is not difficult to tell why. The total cost of a week's attendance at the movies is only equal to one night at some regular drama. Then again, the pictures of to-day, the kind shown at the Auditorium, have outgrown the blood and thunder of the western plains and cowboy episodes and are dealing with dramatic situations as real as any ever portrayed upon the legitimate stage.

Beginning with last Monday the price of soft coal was advanced 20 cents per ton at the local coal yard. Fortunately, the winter is mild and nearly two-thirds gone, according to the calendar, so the enhanced price will not be so hard on the poor as if it had come at the commencement of the season. That there is a strong demand for coal cannot be denied. Some producers say they can sell their entire output of "run-of-mines" for $1 a ton more than they are charging local dealers for screened coal, so great is the demand.

Mr and Mrs. C. L. Lorah, who have been occupying apartments at the Roberts' residence on West Main street, have moved to Smethport, McKean county. Mr Lorah, who is an experienced draughtsman as well as a civil engineer, has been a valued employe at the local office of the State Highway Department for the past four years. He now goes to Smethport as superintendent of the State Highway office at that place. As citizens of Wellsboro we regret to lose Mr. and Mrs. Lorah and wish them well in their new home.

—Mrs. C. D. Clark, aged 55 years, died last week Tuesday evening at her home on Riverville street following a [illegible] A few [illegible] operation at the Sayre Hospital. She was a devout member of the Methodist church and was highly esteemed by all who knew her. Besides her husband she is survived by two daughters and one son: Miss Zeanette Clark, of Elmira; Mrs. Don Thompson, of Syracuse, N. Y., and Carlton D. Clark, of Mansfield. The funeral was held Friday afternoon from the home, Rev. E. Manning officiating.

—Mrs. Henry J. Mitchell [illegible] died last Wednesday evening of heart disease. Besides her husband she is survived by four children: Dr. Harry B. Mitchell, of Pittsburgh; Misses Eunice and Sarah Mitchell and Mrs. Philip Wilcox, all of Delmar. One brother and three sisters also survive her—Eli Bartle and Mrs. Henriette Lyons, of Delmar; Mrs. Eloise West, of Shippen and Mrs. Charles Miller, of East Taunton, Mass. Mrs. Mitchell was a member of the Presbyterian church of Wellsboro and was highly esteemed by all who knew her. The funeral was held Saturday afternoon at the late home of the deceased, Rev. P. H. Hershey officiating.

—The requisite number, and some to spare, responded to the call for 300 men to attend a mass meeting at St. Paul's church last Sunday afternoon. The Masonic fraternity attended in a body—the speaker being a Knight Templar—and all denominations were represented. Hon. C. LaRue Munson, of Williamsport, addressed the meeting. He is a very forcible and interesting speaker and his address was filled with so much good that it could not help but have a tendency for the moral and christian uplift of all who heard him. The meeting as a whole was a grand success, for which the rector of St. Paul's, Rev. J. W. Torkington, is entitled to great credit as the promoter.

Auto Truck Demonstration.

A big four-wheel drive and four-wheel steer auto truck, manufactured at Beech Creek, visited Wellsboro last Thursday afternoon and gave a demonstration on Main street that emphasized all the good points the company claims for it.

The truck is of three ton capacity, with a thirty per cent. overload, making it equal to a four ton truck. It weighs 6,250 pounds and in addition to its load capacity it has a wonderful hauling power, having pulled a trailer with a four ton load over a freshly plowed field. Its maximum road speed is from fifteen to twenty miles, and loaded heavily from eight to ten miles. Its driving power is so great and well distributed that it navigates any kind of a grade or hill with ease.

While in Wellsboro demonstration was given on curb climbing, and the big truck was driven right against the curb and stopped, then without backing the fraction of an inch was driven up over the curb with ease. Its four wheel steer is just as important a feature in the handling of the truck as the four-wheel drive is in its power capacity. A number of business men and citizens watched the demonstration with considerable interest.

Passenger Conductor Killed.

William Lowrey, of Corning, the passenger conductor of Train No. 7, which left this station yesterday morning at 6:45, was instantly killed about 10 o'clock in the railroad yards at Newberry. The manner in which the unfortunate man met his death had not been learned yesterday afternoon when the Gazette closed its forms.

Mr. Lowrey was a very large man and was about 45 years of age. He was an extra passenger conductor and had been on the Pine Creek run only a short time. Mr. Lowrey lived in Corning.

Periodicals Taken at the Library

The following magazines and newspapers are now taken at the Green Free Library: Atlantic Monthly, Century Magazine, Delineator, Garden Magazine, Good Housekeeping, Harper's Monthly, Ladies' Home Journal, Life, Literary Digest, McClure's Magazine, National Geographic, New York Times, North American, North American Review, Outlook, Philadelphia Inquirer, Ledger, Philadelphia Record, Popular Mechanics, Review of Reviews, St. Nicholas, Saturday Evening Post, Scientific American, Scribner's Magazine, Travel Magazine, Youth's Companion, Wellsboro Agitator, Wellsboro Gazette and Republican Advocate.

FOR SALE

The Beautiful Mansion House and Grounds of the Late MARY B. ROBINSON, deceased.

By virtue of authority vested in me by the last will and testament of Mary B. Robinson, late of the borough of Wellsboro, Pa., deceased, I will offer for sale and sell (full title) to the highest and best bidder, on Tuesday, February 29th, 1916, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., at the front door of the court house in said borough, the late residence property of said decedent, known as "Chester Place," situate at No. 134 Main street, said borough of Wellsboro, bounded on the northeast by the Presbyterian church parsonage lot; on the northwest by Kelsey creek and the continuation of Water street, not yet opened; on the southwest by lands of Mrs. Eva B. Bacon and Mrs. Hattie D. Wilcox, and on the southeast by said Main street. Containing more or less. Terms of sale: 10% of bid on day of sale, balance on delivery of deed.

CHESTER R. CONVERSE,
Executor of Mary B. Robinson, deceased.
J. 27-5t.

THE COMPENSATION LAW.

Two Claims Will Probably Be Filed By Wellsboro Laborers.

If a workman employed by any industrial or business concern in Pennsylvania was injured since January 1st, and is still unable to work he begins to receive 50 per cent. of the salary given him while regularly employed. This sum is to be paid by the company by which he was employed or insured in accordance with the new Workmen's Compensation Act which went into effect in this State with the first of the year.

The Compensation Act provides that should any man, woman or child employed anywhere in the State be injured while going about his employers' business he is to receive free medical attention from a physician engaged by the employer and if, after 14 days, he is unable to return to work he is to be given 50 per cent of his salary. This is provided in addition to the free medical service. The idea is to prevent a sudden withdrawal of what in most cases will prove to be an income on which a family is solely or largely dependent.

Two claims under the new act will probably be made by two employes of Geo. M. Spalding, dealer in coal and ice, of this borough. Lafayette English received a painful injury about two weeks ago while unloading coal, a piece of coal striking him in the eye, cutting a bad gash. Last Thursday while at work on the reservoir Arthur Harding had one of his feet smashed between two cakes of ice.

Judge Bouton Will Do His Duty.

As announced in these columns last week, Judge Joseph W. Bouton, of McKean county, will preside at the license court which convenes in this borough this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Smethport Democrat in speaking of Judge Bouton being called here to preside, says:

"While the able McKean county jurist does not crave the license business, he can always be depended on to do his full duty in that line whenever called upon to do so, and we can assure our Tioga county neighbors that they can depend upon Judge Bouton to do his duty in an able and impartial manner in every instance during his stay at the Tioga county capital.

"Judge Channell is to be congratulated on his good fortune in securing Judge Bouton to assist him at the January term of the Tioga county court, and our neighbors over that way are sure of having even-handed justice dealt out to them in every instance. Over this way Judge Bouton has the reputation of being one of the fairest common pleas judges on the bench in Pennsylvania."

Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Ladies' Aid Society met with Mrs. Mack on East avenue yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Sunday School classes of Misses Herrington and Gibson and Mr. Wilkins met at the home of Z. H. Peters last evening at 8 o'clock.

The Dime Social, which was to have been held at the home of Mrs. R. C. Kelts last Friday and was postponed on account of the death of Mrs. C. D. Clark, will be held Friday of this week at the same place from 3 to 5 o'clock.

The Delta-Alphas will hold a bake sale at the store of R. C. Kelts on Saturday afternoon.

There was a very appreciative audience last Sunday to hear Rev. Harry Chalfent, the editor of the American Issue.

Next Sunday morning the pastor will speak on "God Sent Men." In the evening he will preach on "How to be Happy."

JOHN E. MANNING.

—The Potter Democrat says that "Some have expressed the thought that Galeton has suffered from a blow from which it will never rise and that the devastated district will never be rebuilt, but knowing the people of Galeton, makes it safe to predict that she will rise Sphynx like and better and greater than before the disaster."

—T. C. Campbell and family, of Knoxville, left Tuesday morning for St. Petersburg, Florida, where they will remain until spring. Mr. Campbell is well known as the New York Central station agent at Knoxville.

Another Lot of New and Slightly Used Pianos at Greatly Reduced Prices

¶ Every Instrument Sold Under Our 10 Year Guarantee.

Easy Installment Terms When Desired.

SECOND HAND ORGANS AND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW ONES

Two new Behr Bros. Pianos, one Mahogany and one Walnut. Never sold less than $375, now	$350
One new Decker & Son Mahogany case piano. Sold the world over for $425, now	$350
One new Everett Piano, Walnut case, slightly line cracked. Considered one of the world's best pianos. Sells in the city for $450, now	$350
One new Ellwood Player Piano, Walnut case. Regular price $550, now (One dozen rolls with piano.)	$400
One new Waldorf Player Piano, Mahogany case. Has always sold for $500, now (One dozen rolls with piano.)	$350
One second hand Waldorf Player Piano, Mahogany case in very good shape. Cost $500, now	$250
One Burdett second hand piano, in good condition. Cost $350, now	$125
One Edward Hetz Piano; cost $1,000; first prize at Centennial. Will take	$100
One Packard Organ, high top, slightly used. Cost $100, now	$65

We invite you to come in and look over these great bargains, as we feel sure we have just what you are looking for.

Charles A. Focht Company
WELLSBORO, PA.

The STYLE-CRAFT Store

We are desirous of closing out every garment in our ready-to-wear department before taking inventory, and therefore offer some very attractive bargains.

SUITS

These garments are the last winter models Skirts cut with full flare or plaits, with Jackets in half fitter or loose style. These garments are reduced as follows:

Suits, priced at $16.50 to $18.50, now	$9.00
Suits, priced at $18.50 to $22.00, now	12.00
Suits, priced at $23.00 to $28.50, now	15.00

COATS

All Coats have been marked far below first cost. We have some attractive models marked

At $1.98, $3.98, $5.00 $10.00 and $12.00

The Monarch Sweater

We have some special values to offer you in Sweaters. If your size and style is here you will be pleased with quality and price.

Some very attractive numbers in sizes for children from 7 to 12 years of age.

Mathers & March
WELLSBORO, PA.

The Gazette.
WELLSBORO, PA.
FRANK CONEVERY - Editor and Owner
THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1916.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Voters of Tioga county: I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Congressman for the Fifteenth Congressional District, subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the Primary Election, to be held on Tuesday, May 16, 1916.

WILLIAM E. CHAMPAIGN.

The review of the series of war incidents and the official utterances relating thereto printed on pages eight and three are well worth careful perusal.

At Indianapolis, Ind., last week, John P. White, international president of the United Mine Workers of America, declared in his biennial report, read to the delegates of the union in convention, that he was "fully convinced that the men of labor are unalterably opposed to the whole scheme of preparedness." Mr. White said that "the munition manufacturers, who are reaping enormous profits by reasons of the war, no doubt have much to do with the general topic of preparedness."

Michael J. Ryan, former city solicitor of Philadelphia, has been appointed by Governor Brumbaugh to be a member of the Public Service Commission. In announcing the appointment the Governor said that he made it solely because of the high personal character of Mr. Ryan and the splendid record he had made in his administration of the office of city solicitor. Mr. Ryan was the candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor a year ago in opposition to Vance C. McCormick, of Harrisburg. He failed to secure the nomination.

Following a State-wide conference of Democrats affiliated with the reorganization wing of the party this program was outlined at Philadelphia on Monday: A. Mitchell Palmer, to be backed for re-election to the Democratic National Committee. Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson or Editor E. J. Lynett, of Scranton, to be supported for United States Senator for succession to George T. Oliver. The question of whether Secretary Wilson or Mr. Lynett shall be backed for the United States Senate will depend upon the attitude which President Wilson shall take as to a member of his Cabinet entering the contest for that office.

PARTY FIGHT ON PALMER.

A Washington dispatch says that William J. Brennen, a lawyer of Pittsburgh, probably will be the candidate put forward against A. Mitchell Palmer for the Democratic National Committeemanship by the regular Democrats of Pennsylvania. Along with this disclosure came the information that the regular Democrats are certain to put forward a candidate against State Chairman Roland Morris.

The dispatch further declares that "The fight will be aimed at ousting Palmer and Morris from the official leadership of the party in Pennsylvania and the redemption of the party from the policy of antagonism and disruption which has been in evidence throughout the Wilson Administration.

"In making their campaign, the Old Guard leaders will point to the many existing evidences of the failure of the present leadership of the party in Pennsylvania. It will be stated that Palmer and his lieutenants (including Secretary of Labor Wilson) have utterly ignored an important faction of their party, that they have acted as if no division of opinion existed; that, instead of maintaining an attitude of conciliation toward their opponents, they have sought to ride rough-shod over them. The effect of this policy will be indicated in the figures the Old Guard leaders are preparing to give regarding the disintegration of Democratic strength in that State. The fact that less than 5000 Democratic votes were cast in the last Philadelphia city election will be emphasized."

BRYAN MAY "TRAIL" PRESIDENT

President Wilson, realizing that, as matters now stand, William Jennings Bryan has beaten him on the preparedness issue so far as the Democratic party is concerned, has determined to go upon the stump and let the Democratic voters decide whether he or Bryan is to be the ruler of the Democratic party. When the President takes the stump to defend his policies Bryan will also take the stump. The batteries of the President are no longer to be masked. Bryan has been fighting him in the open and now he is to fight Bryan. The preparedness issue will provide the test between them. Mr. Wilson is aware that Bryan has succeeded in capturing the majority of the Democrats in the House and that only the Republicans can now save the program for adequate preparedness. Mr. Bryan in taking the stump will fight the inc[illegible] in the army and navy, which the President advocates, and in doing this he may seriously interfere with the President's plans by [illegible] him to confine himself to [illegible] of preparedness.

[illegible] Warren Worth Bailey [illegible] at Washington [illegible]

ocrats admit this will be the outcome of the preparedness fight. One prominent Democratic member of the Senate predicts that the St. Louis convention will result in a split even worse than that encountered by the Republican party in 1912.

It is stated that the fight will be carried directly into the convention hall for the control of the resolutions committee. The Bryan faction say that they will write the platform as they did four years ago, and many of its planks will be directly opposite to the position taken by President Wilson.

The opinion is that while Mr. Bryan may not trail the President, he will appear in many of the cities visited by his former chief. Mr. Bailey in discussing the Bryan plans said:

"I have reliable information that Mr. Bryan intends making an appeal direct to the people for their support in his efforts to prevent this government from entering upon a militarist program. He will take the stump just as the President will do, and in this way the public will hear the argument of the leaders of both sides. It is not my understanding that Mr. Bryan proposes following the President about the country, although it would not be strange if he should happen to speak in many cities that the President has visited. It would only be natural that the people of New York, after hearing the President's appeal, would like to hear Mr. Bryan's views."

Congressman Warren Worth Bailey, mentioned above, is also editor of the Johnstown Democrat. In commenting on Billy Wilson's betrayal of his party pledges during his first term as Representative from this Congressional district, the Democrat said:

"Congressman Wilson is no more to be defended for his vote in behalf of the lumber trust than any other Democrat who betrayed his party in the framing of the monstrous Taft-Aldrich bill. He openly allied himself with one of the most odious of the trusts and in doing so he ran exactly counter to his party's pledges to the people. How he can expect Democrats to endorse this betrayal is beyond us. On the most vital issue he jumped the party traces, kicked a hole through the party platform and landed squarely in the Cannon-Dalzell-Fordney camp, at once aiding the tariff grafters while discrediting and disorganizing the Democratic forces."

FORFEIT CITIZENSHIP.

Men Joining European Armies Now Find They Are "In Wrong."

Some 3,000 former residents of Luzerne and Lackawanna counties, who are now fighting in the armies of Europe, if they desire to return to their homes in the United States, following the war, must take out new citizenship papers, according to the stand taken by the State Department.

According to advices from Washington, State and Labor Departments of the government have clashed over the question of whether service by an American in an alien army cancels his citizenship in the United States. Secretary Lansing holds that such service does cancel citizenship in this country and Secretary of Labor Wilson, the "Misfit Member of the Cabinet," is equally as positive that it does not.

It is estimated by Secretary Wilson that there are some 10,000 former residents of Northeastern Pennsylvania now fighting with the warring countries of Europe.

The controversy arose over an American born citizen who enlisted in the Canadian forces, taking the British military oath of allegiance. He sought re-entrance to the United States. As he confessed that he was under contract to work in Detroit, he could not be admitted under the contract labor laws unless he were an American. Secretary Wilson would not deny him admission, because to exclude him would be a final action. Secretary Lansing held that the soldier had lost his citizenship, and forwarded the complaint to the Labor Department.

PUT LIFE ABOVE DOLLARS.

Senator Williams Denounces Killing of American Citizens on Seas.

The most impressive speech made in Congress during the present session regarding the international communications of this Government was in the nature of an impromptu rebuke by John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, to Senators Hoke Smith, of Georgia, and Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, last Thursday.

Senator Williams subjected to merciless ridicule those Democratic and other Senators who pretend that they are outraged by the course Great Britain and the allies have pursued with respect to neutral commerce.

Not one question that has arisen between this nation and Great Britain, the Senator declared, could properly be made the basis for belligerent activity on the part of the United States. Such controversies as have arisen are controversies over money and property and every one of them can and will be settled satisfactorily.

Senator Williams commented upon the fact that American lives have been taken by Germany without causing demand by Senators that this nation go to war, and he wanted to know if they expected the American people to place a higher value upon dollars than they do upon human lives.

He told the Senate that it would be futile to attempt to bully Great Britain, France and Russia. These nations, he said, believe they are *fighting for their existence, for their civilization, for everything they hold dear.* To propose action against them because in their great anxiety to preserve themselves they are indifferent to the strict observance of the property rights of others is an absurdity.

The proposal that the United [illegible] just as absurd as the suggestion that this country should go to war to compel the delivery of merchandise to Germany.

The speech was called forth by a speech by Senator Smith, of Georgia, who, representing the cotton men of the South, insists that it is the duty of the United States to compel Great Britain to permit unrestricted shipments of cotton to Europe.

First Baptist Church Notes.

On recommendation of the pastor, trustees and deacons we are to have another church efficiency campaign beginning Feb. 1st, and culminating in an every member canvass March 5th. The plans of the great expert, Dr. Agar, of New York city, will be followed.

Installation of B. Y. P. U. officers is a part of next Sunday evening's program at 7 p. m. The pastor led last senior union and Katherine Gee recited. Young people's missionary meeting at 6:30.

Our male quartette, part of our choir, has sung twice recently, with much acceptance.

Our membership was increased by four adults Sunday, two of them men of family.

"Christ's Feeling for the Crowd" was the pastor's topic in Philadelphia last week when addressing our training school for missionaries. Our minister also represented this county at the State Anti-Saloon League's meeting of trustees in annual session.

We have been studying the Sunday school lessons at Thursday night prayer services this month.

Important annual business meeting Saturday at 7 p. m., following a complimentary supper at 6 p. m., to members who remain to hear the record of the year and to vote for officers.

Our Brotherhood was well represented at the men's meeting on Sunday at the Episcopal church, so ably addressed by Hon. Munson, of Williamsport. We hope he returns here. Rev. French's address to us was so acceptable that four times the previous amount was given by our people to the Anti-Saloon League.

Bradford county court visitors were much in evidence in our last evening service.

Mrs. Neubauer is getting able to walk a few steps out doors and Miss Neubauer is well again.

Rev. Neubauer will not visit Marsh Creek for a service again until the first Sunday in February, 2:30 p. m.

Soft Coal Reaches Record Price.

"For the first time in the history of Tioga county, bituminous mining screened soft coal has reached $4 a ton retail, delivered," writes the local reporter of the North American. "It has been steadily ascending the scale for the last two years. The Beech Creek district has recently advanced the price 45 cents a ton, but Tioga producers have boosted it only 20 cents this year.

"The producers assign three reasons for this advance—the unprecedented industrial wave, which has doubled the output of factories and started many additional ones; that ships engaged in carrying coal from southern States to the eastern manufacturing towns have been put to more lucrative uses—the railroad haul is so much more expensive than by water—that the coal from this territory is being sought because of the shorter haul, and that railroad companies are storing against a strike when the soft coal agreement expieres April 1. The public must pay for all."

—The engagement is announced of Miss Lucile Short, of Knoxville, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Short, and Charles Spearman, of Swasticka, Ont. Mr. Spearman is a mining engineer, engaged in the rich mineral operations in that part of Canada. The wedding will take place in the spring.

LOCAL GLEANINGS.

Many Items of Interest From Nearby Towns and Neighboring Counties.

—The Gazette and North American both one year for $4.00.

—A letter which the writer declares was mailed to the Gazette from Arnot, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 11th, arrived at this office Jan. 19th. That's going some. The envelope bears the postmark of Jan. 19, one p. m.

—Mrs. William Vosburg, of Elmira, formerly of Westfield, died Monday afternoon at her home in that city after an extended illness. Her husband first engaged in the retail grocery business in Elmira about ten years ago and later was a contractor in cement work, until his death about two years ago. Mrs. Vosburg is survived by one daughter, Mildred.

—An outbreak of anthrax has occurred at Endicott, N. Y., at the tannery of Endicott, Johnson & Co. Some months ago one man died of the malady and a few days ago another case occurred in one of the tanneries. Dr. Mansuy, of Ralston, was hastily called by the company to see the man. The doctor has had considerable experience in treating this dread disease, as many cases have occurred at Ralston among the tanners in the past 15 years.

Business Men's Insurance Company.

A. W. Lugg, of Knoxville, the merchant prince of the Cowanesque valley, was elected one of the directors of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company at the annual meeting held at Wyalusing, Bradford county, a few days ago.

The Business Men's Mutual Insurance Company is an adjunct of the above mentioned company, and the Underwriters Company, which is an alliance of both companies, issuing a joint policy in which each company assumes half the risk, shows a large growth in that class of policies, having written $812,000 new insurance during the year 1915. Their combined cash assets aggregate $42,000 with contingent assets of over $46,000, making $88,000 gross assets.

Neither company has ever lacked funds with which to pay losses, the advance payments or premiums having been sufficient to meet all demands, and therefore they have never levied assessments, but have declared dividends instead. The saving, or dividend to the insured, has averaged 40 per cent. a year since the companies were organized.

Found Dead in Bed.

Mrs. Matilda Handy, aged 86 years, a former resident of Middlebury, was found dead in bed at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Nellie Ruggles, in Corning, last Saturday morning. Death was due to old age.

Mrs. Handy was born in Middlebury, her maiden name being Matilda Goodwin. Her husband died in Corning in 1908 and since that time she had made her home in that city with her daughter. She was a member of the Holiday Baptist church.

The remains were taken Saturday night to Keeneyville, where the funeral was held on Sunday.

Arson Case Still Pending.

Hon. W. K. Swetland returned Friday from Wellsboro, where he was on legal business. He reports the Gold Hotel insurance cases will be tried on February 21st. He represents the insurance companies.—Coudersport Enterprise.

This case comes from Potter county. The defendants, W. H. Hubbard, Steve Wakley and Ansel Hubbard, of Knoxville, were convicted in the Potter county court for conspiracy to commit arson by the burning of the hotel property at Gold nearly two years ago.

A motion was made for a new trial and the defendants were released on bail until the March term. They are waiting for Judge Cummins to file an opinion as to their motion for a new trial which was argued some time ago.

W. H. Hubbard and others have filed claims against six insurance companies, the aggregate amount of these being about $5,8000. Three of these claims are listed for trial in the courts of this county next week.

House and Lot for Sale.

The house and lot of Mrs. Vera Champaign on West avenue, Wellsboro, is offered for sale. The house is in excellent condition, having been built only a few years, and is provided with all the modern conveniences—electric light, city water, hot air and baths. Lot is large, [illegible] by 172 feet. For further particulars call on or address,

Mrs. V. CHAMPAIGN, Wellsboro, Pa.

Jan. 27, 1916-tf.

For Sale.

House and lot with barn and other outbuildings on Austin street, Wellsboro, is offered for sale. House is provided with electric lights and bath room. Good garden and fruit trees. Buildings in good repair.

Also for sale, a Jersey cow, freshened in November, two pigs 12 weeks old and a quantity of hay.

J. L. RUMSEY, 27 Austin St., Wellsboro, Pa.

Jan. 27, 1916-2t*.

Executors' Notice.

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of ALLEN HOTELLING, late of Chatham, Tioga county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by Register of said county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to pay the same at once, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to the undersigned.

P. L. HOTELLING,
FRANK FERRIS,
Executors.
Little Marsh, Pa.

Jan. 27, 1916-6t.

Horses for Sale.

One pair roan geldings, ages 3 and 4, wt. 3000; 1 pair of browns, mare and gelding, age 4, wt. 2950; 1 pair black geldings, age 5, wt. 2800; 1 pair grey geldings, ages 5 and 6, wt. 2750; 1 pair brown geldings, ages 3 and 4, wt. 2500; 1 brown mare, age 4, wt. 1500; 1 roan gelding, age 5, wt. 1500; 1 bay gelding, age 5, wt. 1400; 1 grey gelding, age 4, wt. 1400; 1 bay mare, age 7, wt. 1300; 1 grey mare, age 8, wt. 1300; 1 black mare, age 7, wt. 1200; 1 bay gelding, age 4, wt. 1300; 1 roan gelding, age 3, wt. 1300; 1 bay gelding, age 3, wt. 1300; 1 brown mare, age 6, wt. 1,000, extra good driver; 1 family mare, 5 years old, wt. 1,000; 1 mule, 8 years old, suitable for farm work or mines.

Several other good horses not enumerated. Also several cheap horses. Will sacrifice on these horses in order to sell enough to make room for another load which I expect to go after the last of this week. Every horse sold guaranteed to be as represented. Both 'phones.

E. G. CARSON.

—John Davis, of Knoxville, and his brother, Elmer Davis, of Little Marsh, have just closed a transaction, purchasing 300,000 feet of timber from the State, which is located near Niles Valley on what is known as North Brook. This property contains both hard and soft woods. A portable mill will be installed in the near future and operations immediately begun for cutting.

—At the recent annual election of directors and officers of the Grange National Bank, at Ulysses, the rate of interest on annual deposits and savings was increased from 3½ per cent to 4 per cent.

A Week of Bargains

THE second Red Tag Sale has gone into history—a most successful sale, in spite of bad weather. This week we place on sale many odd lots left over from the great sale. You will find this store filled with bargains.

SALE PRICES ARE CONTINUED OF

Ladies' Suits, Coats, Skirts and Dresses, Children's Coats, Waists and Furs, Men's Clothing, Rubber Goods, Rugs, Lace Curtains and on Wool Dress Goods

SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY

JANUARY 29th

PRICES GOOD FOR THE ONE DAY ONLY

On sale after 10 A. M. No mail or telephone orders filled at these prices.

Ladies' Serge and Messaline Dresses
Five Serge and one Messaline Dress, sizes 16 to 43, original values as high as $12.50, choice, while they last, for Saturday, at 98c

Men's $1.00 and $1.50 Dress Shirts
Broken sizes, only one or two of a pattern, selected from our regular $1.00 and $1.50 lines, for Saturday only, per shirt 49c

Men's "Ball Band" Rubber Boots
Regular $3.50 values, for Saturday, per pair $2.45

Ladies' $1.50 to $1.75 Shoes
Special line of ladies' $1.50 and $1.75 Shoes, for Saturday, special at 98c

$1.75 Copen Bedford Cord Dress Goods
One piece only, 54 inches wide, $1.75 value for Saturday, per yard 98c

$2.50 Plaid Silk Waists
Only three Waists in the lot. For Saturday, each 98c

Ladies' Warm, Serviceable Coats
Made of splendid materials, ranged up to $25.00 in price, Saturday only, each $1.49

Green and Black Astrachan
Used for making children's coats, 54 inches wide, two pieces only, original price was $1.50 per yard, for Saturday only 25c

Visit Our Bargain Counters on the Second Floor
These counters, so popular during the sale, will be continued for a time. Many new articles have been added during the week, and they are filled with extraordinary bargains.
See the W[illegible] Barg[illegible] for 1c

Entire Line of Ladies' Hats
Balance of our stock of Ladies' Velvet Hat Shapes, values up to $4.00, for Saturday only, your choice 49c

25c Line of Worsted Plaid Goods
Your choice of the 25c line of Worsted Plaid Cotton Goods, for Saturday at 15c

25c Rubbers for Misses and Children
Odd pairs, for Saturday, each 10c

Fancy Trimming and Coat Buttons
A large assortment, values as high as 50c, for Saturday, per dozen 5c

$1.25 Tan and Copen Broadcloths
Two pieces only, 50 in. wide, in tan and copen blue, $1.25 values, for Saturday, per yd 73c

Ladies' 98c White Lingerie Waists
Special lot of 98c White Waists, for Saturday at 49c

75c and $1.00 Lace Curtains
White and Ecru Lace Curtains, 75c and $1.00 values, special for Saturday, per pr 59c

Ladies' New $6.00 to $7.50 Coats
Balance of the line of $6.00, $6.50 and $7.50 Coats, all this season's styles, five coats in all, sizes 14, 16, 36, 38 and 44, special for Saturday only, at $3.98

It pays to trade at Bernkopf's
Wellsboro

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

Rubbers, Boots and Shoes

at the Store of Ralph Blois on East Avenue

We desire to close out our entire stock of Rubbers, Boots and Shoes in order to make room for a new and complete line of Groceries, and are now offering these goods at a big cut in prices. Don't fail to call and get some of these bargains. The entire stock must go.

RALPH BLOIS

Pennsylvania Railroad

Through Sleeping Car

BETWEEN

Williamsport and New York

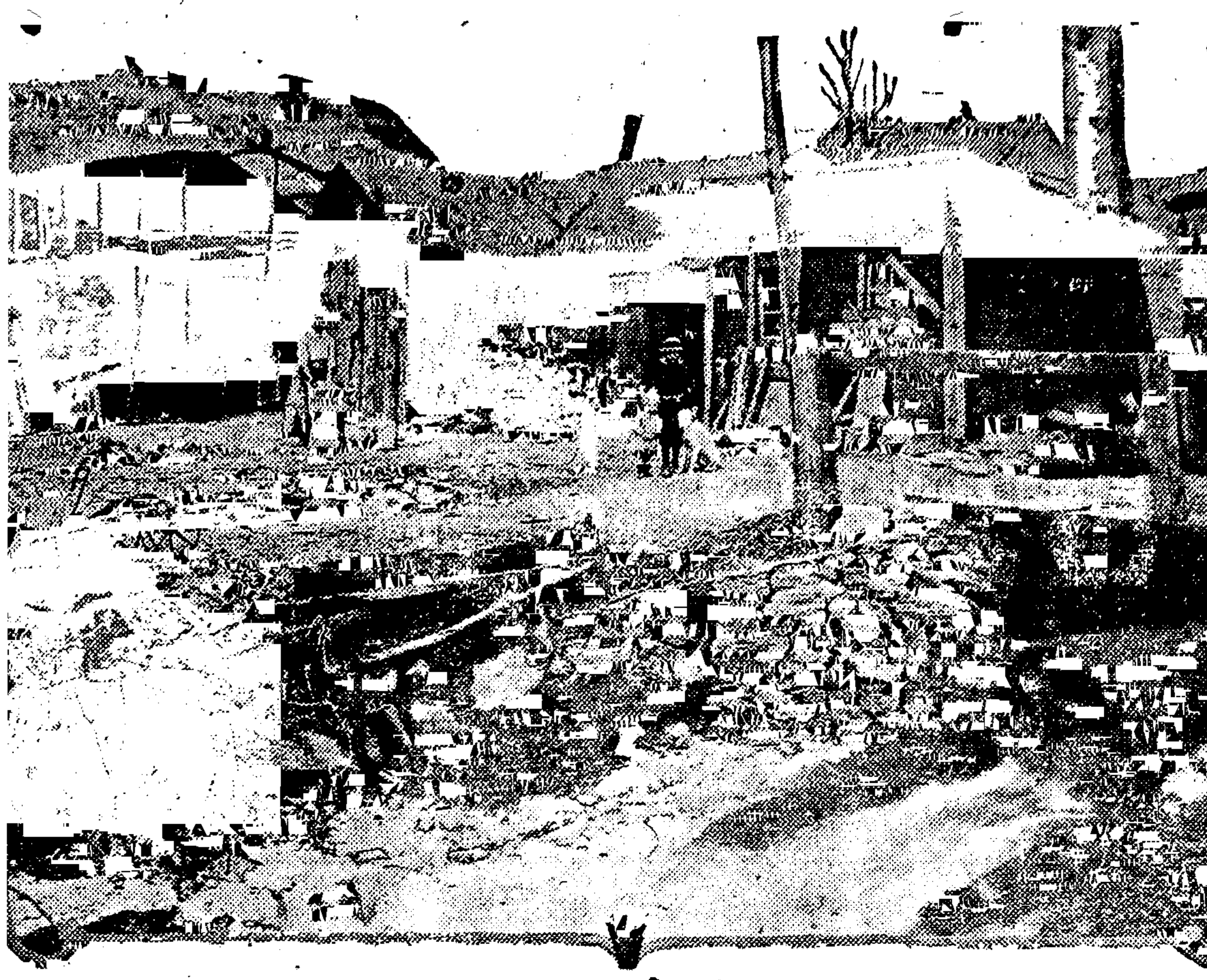
DAILY

Train leaving Wellsboro (N. Y. C.) 6:35 p. m., connects with through sleeping car leaving Williamsport 11:05 p. m. (open 9:00 p. m.) arriving New York, Pennsylvania Station, 6:54 a. m.

Returning, through sleeping car leaves New York, Pennsylvania Station, 8:00 p. m., and arrives Market Street, Williamsport 6:37 a. m. Connecting train leaves Williamsport (N. Y. C.) 7:10 a. m., arrives Wellsboro 9:40 a. m.

For [illegible] further information apply to Da[illegible] [illegible] Agent, [illegible], Pa. [illegible] 915

DEATH LURKED HERE



This is not the picture of a sewer. It is the supply pipe which carries the water supply of a city of eleven
ıousand inhabitants.

The dirty, insanitary houses, which cluster within a few yards of the brink, continually threatened dangerous
ɔllution to the water supply of every man, woman and child in this town, until the situation was discovered by
ıspectors of the State Department of Health, who, acting under the orders of Commissioner Dixon, abated the
uisance.

This is but a single instance in the campaign to protect the water supplies throughout Pennsylvania in order
ı still further reduce typhoid fever.

South's Dishes Whet the Appetite

Southern cooks know many ways of preparing and serving sweet potatoes which are unfamiliar to the average northern housewife. Served with pork chops or pork tenderloins the sweet potato is capable of many varieties.

One favorite dish calls for well trimmed pork chops baked slowly in a moderate oven, with frequent basting.

When done, spread the meat portion of each chop on both sides with a covering of mashed sweet potatoes seasoned with onion juice, salt and pepper, moistened with cream and beaten until light.

After the sweet potato has been spread on the chops, return them to the oven until the potato coating is well browned.

Decorate each chop bone with a frill of paper and garnish with rings of fried apple and parsley.

Somewhat similar in flavor is a luncheon dish of pork tenderloin split and spread with sweet potato puree highly seasoned and flavored with onion juice.

This is also baked slowly in the oven, as pork requires thorough cooking. Serve with apple sauce.

Sweet potato baked with sausage makes an excellent luncheon or supper dish.

Choose small potatoes of uniform shape or cut large potatoes down to the desired size.

Cut a tunnel through each one with an apple corer and draw a small sausage through the opening. Place the potatoes in a baking pan and cook until done, turning them over once or twice, and basting them during the process.

The ends of the sausage that project beyond the potato should be pricked several times before placing them in the oven to prevent bursting.

Sweet potatoes and bacon en brochette can be served at breakfast, luncheon or supper.

The potatoes should be parboiled before being arranged on the skewers.

Both potatoes and bacon must be cut of similar size, though the potatoes should be at least a fourth of an inch thick, while the bacon should be sliced thin.

Arrange squares of potato and bacon alternately on skewers, brush the potatoes with melted butter and place skewers across a narrow baking pan, so that the bacon will drip into the pan.

Potatoes so cooked make a delicious accompaniment to a rather light meal of fish or cold meat.

A trick of southern cookery worthy of imitation by the housewife who enjoys novel seasonings is the use of *crisp fried bacon finely crushed.*

In this can be rolled vegetables, meat or fish.

Parboiled sweet potatoes sliced, brushed with melted butter and rolled in the finely crushed bacon crumbs can be arranged in a shallow baking tin and cooked in the oven or they can be broiled.

The bacon crumbs impart a particularly delicious flavor.

The famous southern dish known as candied sweet potatoes can be most conveniently served in a shallow casserole.

Parboil the potatoes, remove the skins, cut in slices lengthwise and arrange in buttered casserole.

Make a syrup of sugar, butter and water and pour over the potatoes, reserving some for basting during cooking.

They should be tender and well candied when ready to serve.

Stuffed sweet potatoes are a favorite order at places presided over by southern women. Rather large sweet potatoes are used.

Bake and cut them in half lengthwise and scoop out the center, without breaking the skin. Press the pulp through a ricer and add melted butter, salt, pepper, onion juice and chopped parsley.

Return the pulp to the potato shell, heaping the mixture well above the edge of the skin and brushing the top with beaten egg. Brown in a quick oven. Garnish the ends of each potato to half with sprigs of parsley.

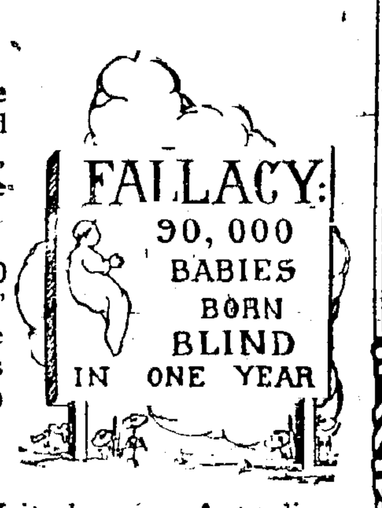
This arrangement of sweet potato is appropriately served with chicken, either hot or cold.

Potato Fluff—One cup cold mashed potatoes, two eggs, one cup milk small piece of butter, salt and pepper, then cream for three minutes, place in well buttered pan or basin and bake in moderate oven thirty minutes.

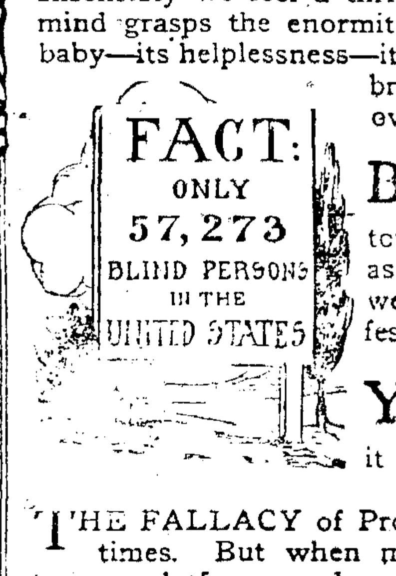
Facts Versus Fallacies

FACT is a real state of things. FALLACY is an apparently genuine but really illogical statement or argument.

INTEMPERATE to a degree are the assertions made by the platform exhorter when Prohibition is the theme. Fortified by the knowledge that seldom are public speakers interrupted, they give, to support their arguments, figures foolishly untrue and impossible of proof.

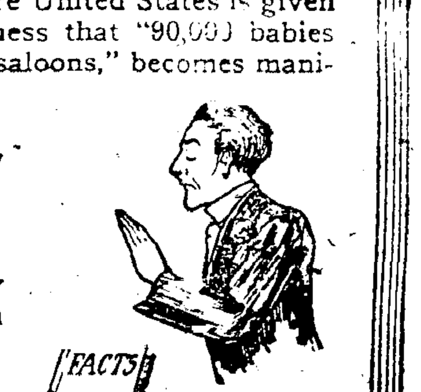


FOR INSTANCE. One platform speaker said that "90,000 babies were born blind last year as products of saloons." Insensibly we feel a thrill of horror when we hear that. The mind grasps the enormity of the figure—thinks of the hapless baby—its helplessness—its lifelong misery (if it manages to live) brought on, too, through no fault of its own!



BUT THE FACTS rob this picture of its horror. According to the last census of the United States—that of 1910—the total number of blind persons in the entire United States is given as 57,273. Immediately the untruthfulness that "90,000 babies were born blind last year as products of saloons," becomes manifest!

YET IF the above remark, flagrantly untrue, were to remain unchallenged, it would pass for truth!



THE FALLACY of Prohibition has been amply proven many times. But when men, supposedly intelligent, mount a lecture platform, and, secure from interruption or refutation, deal in figures which they know are untrue and which exploit a FALLACY, it is very fortunate, indeed, that the United States has a Census Bureau! For the United States Census deals only in FACTS!

Pennsylvania State Brewers' Association

4

Making the Home Comfy

Needlework.

One woman has laid in a supply of e simple Irish picot edging as a fin- h for some guest towels. The lace sufficiently heavy not to look out place on the huck.

If annoyed by breaking silk when ewing, particularly in overcasting here there is a hard pull on the read, try drawing the fingers along e silk from the point where brok- ı off to the end. Sometimes waxing ves further strength.

You may avoid bad spots in gar- ents being remodeled by examining e goods carefully and outlining the ɔles or defective spots with thread of contrasting color. These spots hich might otherwise be overlook- l, can thus be avoided in the cut- ng or can be put in an unimportant ace.

Telephone tablets or pads may be ought ready to cover at any station- ry store. The covers may be made cardboard, covered with cretonne, just a flap of some pretty colored ounting board. A silk cord is used hang the tablet by the telephone, id should, of course, have a pencil to bed.

Baby caps made in one piece are ost attractive and also convenient they can be ironed flat and thus ept fresh and dainty. They are cut ith a straight edge and a semi-circu r edge, very much the shape of one de of a tea cozy. The straight edge fitted to the face and the semi-cir ılar edge drawn into shape by means eyelets worked along the edge, ıru which ribbon is run. Rosettes each side are also formed of the bbon. White ribbon with blue seal- ps and forgetmenots embroidered ov It, would certainly make a lovely ın for the baby. A cap of this kind r winter wear should have a lining thin wadding and silk.

To prevent the lace yoke of an eve ng dress from being soiled by con- ct with the skin, line the yoke by ınd with a piece of chiffon. When iled by perspiration this is easily pped out and a clean piece substi- ted.

Keep needles dry and shiny and the ıread clean. Have an emery in ev- y workbag or in its absence one's air can be utilized. Thread or silk ept on spool cases grows dusty and ıe outer layer, if soiled, should be scarded.

Sheets which are wearing in the iddle should be cut right through ıe center, the weakest parts should cut away, and the sheet rejoined ith the sides now forming the cen r. If a sheet is too much worn to remade it will cut up into towels r glass and china.

An experienced needlewoman sug ests a list (which gives the various ımbers of needles and cotton) to fo w when sewing by hand. She ad ses a No. 9 needle for 70 and 80 co n, when hemming and tucking; a o. 8 needle for 50 and 60 cotton for ain sewing, overhauling and over sting; a No. 7 needle for 40 and 60 read for gathering. When gather g or working buttonholes rub the ıread over with a piece of beeswax. his will keep it from knotting and so help it to resist strain.

Always thread silk into a needle by ıtting the end of the silk that exists efore it is unwound from the spool the eye first. If the silk is put in om the end you break or cut, it un ists more easily than if it is thread l from the other end. Clip all bast ıgs to be removed at five or six inch ıtervals. They can then be pulled ıt without wrinkling the fabric.

When you are sewing a great dea work may be saved by the follow g arrangement: Place the sewing ble on the left and at the right an e to the sewing machine; you can ıen turn from the sewing machine the table without leaving your ıair. If the scrap basket is placed your right hand, all small bits can dropped into the basket with . . . d save the after effort of picking ıem off the floor.

A . . . h . . . [illegible]

cutting two pieces of chamois, each piece 3 by 9 inches. Lay the two pieces together and stitch the sides and on a line one inch from the bottom edge. Snip the unseamed part and the top to make the fringe. Fold the top back upon the right side and cut four slits in each half one inch below the fold. Run narrow chamois thongs through the slits and finish with knots or small tassels, or fasten with small snappers.

Recipes.

Omelet, Percival.—Eggplant cut in squares and fried in butter, grated parmesan cheese beaten in the eggs—the omelet made in butter in which the eggplant was fried. The eggplant folded into it, seasoned with salt and black pepper.

Fruit Turnovers.—Two cups flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one half teaspoonful salt, two teaspoonfuls shortening, one-half cup milk, four teaspoonfuls seeded and chopped raisins. Sift flour, salt, baking powder into bowl; and shortening and rub in very lightly. Add enough milk to hold together; put on floured board; roll out one-half inch thick—cut into three inch squares. Put a teaspoonful of the chopped raisins in center, wet edges with milk and turn over, making it three cornered. Press together, brush top with milk and bake twenty-five to thirty minutes in hot oven.

COAT AND VEST COMBINED

Remarkable Garment Inspired by a Chicago Genius

It is quite probable there is nothing else like it or the patent office would not have issued the patent papers for it, but just why a man should want his coat and vest combined in a single garment we are unable to surmise. In our boyhood days when we regarded the fireman as the greatest man of our acquaintance we remember our admiration for a genius who invented a sartorial outfit for firemen which consisted of a number of garments combined in a single unit, so that at the stroke of the firebell the fireman had nothing to do but jump into his boots and *pull up his suspenders*, whereupon he was completely attired with the exception of donning his fire helmet. We are at a loss to know the demand for a dinner suit built on these lines except, perhaps, in Chicago, where this invention hails from. It may be, perhaps, that the Chicago swell has to stand ready to accept a dinner invitation on the shortest possible notice, so that every second saved while dressing will be of value. On again, mayhap he may find himself in company which has foregone the formality of the waistcoat, and this arrangement enables the wearer to slip his vest without the necessity of feeling his coat. Or the strange combination may have been designed for the summer comfort of the cafe attendant, to whom any simplification of clothing would be welcome

The vest is a dummy which has no back and is secured to the coat at the sides in such a way that it is practically one garment. For summer wear the absence of the superfluous back would undoubtedly prove a great boon.

JOINS COMB AND BRUSH

Inventor Furnishes Combined Article for Toilet.

The twin comb and brush form a competent combination which may be used either together or separately.

The brush is devoid of handle and one side has slot which will receive the back of a comb while a spring will hold it firmly in position, the teeth of the comb depending the same point as the bristles of the brush.

Joined in this manner, it is thought that it *will show double effeciency* in combing and brushing the strands of hair at one time. Should the combination not be desired, the two pieces may be readily separated and used individually.

Vegetable Soup.

One-fourth of a cabbage chopped fine, two carrots, two small turnips, three onions, one cup of rice. Add the rice to two gallons of soup stock and . . . two hours, then add the . . . [illegible]

Companionable

"There is no use denying it, all animals crave and desire human 'companionship!'" said Muschler. "There is something pathetic about it, too.

"Every time I see a dog or a cat being chased home by a bunch of kids I feel sorry for the creature. The poor thing is all affection and wants to be with the bunch. He thinks he belongs with them. But it is 'Go home, Jack!' to the dog, 'Go home, sir!' usually emphasized with stones and sticks."

"Yes," answered Pilbert, "but dogs and cats are always more insistent when it is some place where you can't possibly take them. Suppose we all took our dogs and cats with us wherever we went. Wouldn't this be a fierce world? How would you ever hear the preacher's sermon? If we all took our pets with us the dentist's office would be so full of fur and feathers that we wouldn't be able to see."

"Fur, but not feathers."

"Yes, feathers. Birds and fowls are just as affectionate as dogs and cats, but they don't get much of a show.

"Consider the chicken. The chicken is very fond if human companionship. The hen will come right into the midst of the family if she gets the chance. It is her instinct to do so. There is something that draws her.

"We are presented with a hen once and we put her in an improvised box to keep her until Sunday, when we were to have her for dinner. We had a number of guests at the house that very day.

"But there was no way of keeping that hen in the coop. She got out in spite of all we could do. She got out and came strolling into the living-room with her head on one side, as much as to say: 'Having quite a little confab in here, I see! I guess I'll join you. I suppose that since I have arrived the party is complete.'

"Then we all chased the chicken."

"Guests, too?"

"Why, yes. We explained to the guests that the chicken was for dinner Sunday, and you bet they helped chase their dinner. They were interested in seeing her captured. The hen enjoyed the little game of tag very much.

"The hen, having been driven out of the house, went under it. And there she stayed. There were no guests thin enough to crawl under after her. Some boys came along after a while and drove her still farther under the house. Finally one boy crawled under after her and shot her with my revolver.

"The guests were sitting around the dining-room fire talking about bombs when the boy fired on the hen right under them. Two fainted and three dislocated themselves when the explosion occurred.

"That hen had gotten under the dining-room, where she could hear the conversation and participate in it. That's how I happen to know that birds love human companionship."

Omelet.

Beat whites and yolks of eggs separately, one egg for each person; into the yolks stir milk and flour—one teaspoon of flour and one tablespoon of milk for each egg used, salt. Grease a frying pan well after having cut the whites of the eggs into mixture; as it begins to cook on the bottom, cut in two and lift it around the edges to let the uncooked mixture run under the part that is cooked. A change from the usual omelet is made by putting through the meat chopper ham or bacon that has been cooked, heating it, spreading over one-half after it is cooked and laying the other half on to it like a sandwich.

Gas and Coal.

Eighteen thousand to 20,000 feet of natural gas equal a ton of coal for beating and cooking pu . . .

A . . . that digs . . . [illegible]

SO DECEPTIVE—

MANY WELLSBORO PEOPLE FAIL TO REALIZE THE SERIOUSNESS.

Backache is so deceptive.

It comes and goes—keeps you guessing.

Learn the cause—then cure it.

Possibly it's weak kidneys.

That's why Doan's Kidney Pills are so effective.

They're especially for weak or disordered kidneys.

Here's a Wellsboro case.

Mrs. Christie Watkins, 15 Water St., Wellsboro, says: "I had bad backaches and as I had hear other people recommend Doan's Kidney Pills, I got a box at the Corner Drug Store. A few doses drove away all the pains. Others of the family have used Doan's Kidney Pills and have been completely cured of kidney disorders."

Price 50¢, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Watkins had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

VAIN LONGING.

I'd like to be a preacher—but lack the grace, I fear — to be a moral teacher, a famous pulpiteer. Then every mortal sinner on whom I chanced to call would make me stay to dinner, for which, of course, I'd fall. Methinks I'd never sicken of grub the pastor eats, the tender fried spring chicken and jam and other treats. Beneath my church's steeple I'd have the inside track; I'd roast and rake the people, and none would answer back. Whereas, if laymen holler warm sentiment of theirs folks take them by the collar and roll them down the stairs.

I'd like to be a banker and store up shining coin, the goods for which men hanker, from Denver to Des Moines. The banker's job's enchanting; he has his treasure box, and men come gallivanting to leave with him their rocks. The merchant and the miner rush where he patient stands, and take the bone and shiner and leave them in his hands. The buyer and the bidder, the baker and the bore, the orphan and the widder, all seek the banker's door. The gardener and builder, the brakeman who's in luck bring him the shining gilder, the kopeck, mark and buck. The borrower and loaner bring to the banker kale, the kreutzer and the kroner, the doubloon and the tael. The banker's life is sunny, he plays a pleasant game; but no one brings me money until I've earned the same. I see no people rushing, with frantic, eager zeal, into my strongbox pushing the long green or the wheel.

I'd like to be a granger—that's what I'm honing for—and fill my horse's manger with rich excelsior. I'd raise the nutmeg wooden, the clinging succotash; for farming is a puddin'—a carnival of cash. The merchants all are trying to get the farmer's trade, so when he goes a-selling, the highest price he gets; he keeps us all a-yelling, his patron daily sweats. In purple and fine linen he smokes his fine cigar, and townward he goes spinnin' in his own motor car. His life is easy pickin', so he can dance and sing; he gets more for a chicken than any cow should bring.

But what's the use of wishing for jobs that bring the dimes? I'll have to sit here dishing my feeble-minded rhymes.—By Walt Mason from Judge.

YES, DEER CAN WEEP.

These Animals Have Queer Cavities Under Eyes.

In most species of deer a hollow, or tear pit, is found. It is a cavity beneath each eye, capable of being opened at pleasure, in which a waxy substance is secreted. This is sometimes very small, sometimes of considerable size.

Poets speak of deer weeping, but it has not yet been shown that this is not by poetic license solely. In the case of the injured stag, which the contemplative Jacques watched and moralized upon, it is said:

"The big round tears
Coursed one another down his innocent nose in piteous chase."

But this is Shakespeare's interpretation of the appearance presented by the motion of the glistening edges of the folds of skin that inclose the tear pits of the animal. These cavities are found in most species of the deer. They are very marked in the varieties found in Asia and the islands of the Indian ocean and in the common deer of Europe and America. In some species of South America and of northern Europe they are less developed.

Beyond a doubt the telephone has conferred more benefits upon mankind than all the political orators that ever talked through their hats.

There are . . . of the . . . to . . . [illegible]

LETTER WRITING A NEGLECTED ART

The Post Card and the Telephone Have Hurt Longer Missives Is Shown.

There has been much lamentation of late years over the lost art of letter writing. The blame has been pretty evenly divided between the innocent post card and the useful telephone, and, reading the plaintive comments, we almost wept over the terrible state of affairs. A recent experiment, however, has changed our views on this particular matter. Moving from a big house to a small one, we found it necessary to do a lot of condensing and some eliminating, and, among other things it seemed best for a trunkful of old letters to be eliminated. Of course we waded through all of them, for fear some valuable document might be lost. There were letters to represent all ages. Simple childish affairs; foolish, sentimental epistles; long, sad pages of admonition. Old fashioned letters from kinsfolk? Yes, scores of them. You remember how they ran. The first page was given over to taking the pen in hand to let you know they were well, and hoping you were enjoying the same great blessing; if not, they would be very sorry to hear of it. On the second page your cousin informed you that father had been suffering during the winter months with rheumatism and that mother had also been quite poorly. (By the way, what has become of the "poorly" people?) On the third page she stated the piece of plaid gingham enclosed with the letter was like her new dress. The red piece was like Emma Jane's new dress and the blue and yellow were like Mary's children's new dresses. On the last page she invariably wound up by saying that she must close because her hand was growing very tired. She asked you to excuse the bad penmanship and write soon, etc. And postage was high then, too!

But the old time love letters, ah, me, and ah, me! No wonder many of them required excess postage. Sweet stuff usually is heavy. We were thankful that we had plucked up the courage to eliminate them. It would have been a great pity for posterity to waste time going through them. Lost art, eh? Thank goodness that some phases of it have been lost. We'd rather our boys and girls made dates with a few jerky sentences over the telephone, slammed up the receiver and hustled out to the croquet grounds or tennis court, out in the blessed fresh air and sunshine doing their courting in wholesome healthful fashion, instead of sitting mewed up over a desk, nibbling a pen holder while studying up stuff with which to disfigure highly tinted and scented stationery. Life is too short to waste any of it on unnecessary letter writing, and, besides, we change our minds too frequently nowadays to risk putting our thoughts down in black and white.

Don't misunderstand and get the notion that we are frowning on all kinds of correspondence. Don't stop writing to mother—that kind of letter will always be in good style. And mothers—don't stop writing to the boys and girls away from home. They hunger for the home news and the assurance of your unchanging, undying love. And sweethearts separated by long, dreary miles—write sensible, helpful, cheery letters. Pure strong love letters are never disgusting. But letter writing, just for the sake of boasting of your many correspondents, or for the privilege of airing your views or letting your sentiment slop over—oh, well, we would advise the use of post cards or telephones every time, for with these one must be brief.—Indianapolis News.

—There is nothing new under the sun. Even New York's . . . are the . . . old . . . [illegible]

Who Foots the Bills for Sin?

Does any good citizen who fights for temperance and morality stop to think that he pays the enormous bills these involve; that he pays for the care of the vicious, the insane, the idle, the pauper and the outcast; that he foots the bill for every penitentiary, jail and prison and every inebriate asylum? Taxpayers are not among the vicious and the pauper class as a rule. The thrifty must pay for the unthrifty, the good for the bad. Is it not, therefore, all the greater reason why the good citizen should have his part, and a prominent one, in the selection of public officials and the supervision of the expenditure of public funds? Is it not better that the money of the taxpayers should be spent for educational purposes, for good roads, for abundant and satisfactory water supplies, for health and sanitation and all the other purposes which make for the welfare of the common people? If the good citizen steps away from the primaries and polls and leaves politics to ward workers, who marshal their forces in the taprooms and evil resorts, whose fault is it? Who is to blame but the good citizen? What have the churches to say in this matter? Is there any higher form of religion the clergy can preach than the first duty of the good citizen to the city, state and nation of which he is an integral part?—From Leslies.

Things Worth Knowing.

A Wire Popcorn Popper can be very nicely used for a toaster. Place as many slices of bread as desired in the popper, then set on the hot lid of stove. The bread will toast to a rich brown, and when buttered will taste more delicious than if toasted over gas.

If part of a bottle of olives has been used and you wish to keep the remainder for some time, add a pinch of salt to the brine and pour in bottle enough olive oil to cover brine.

If cookies do not brown readily in oven, place them in broiler under the flame; they will brown instantly.

A little Borax added to either hot or cold starch will keep the irons from sticking and make the clothes glossy.

Dates and Cocoanut.

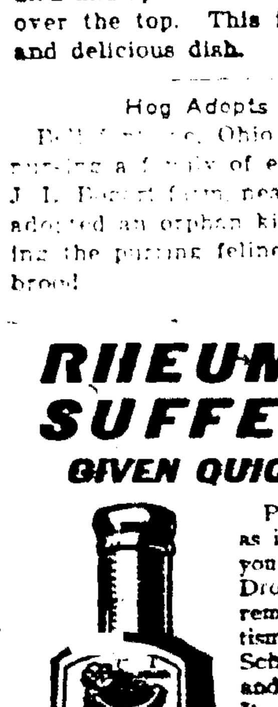
Take a pound of dates and stone them. Put some desiccated cocoanut into a dish, drop the dates into it, and shake them for a little while in the cocoanut. Place the dates in a glass dish and sprinkle some more cocoanut over the top. This is a very simple and delicious dish.

Hog Adopts Kitten.

Bellefontaine, Ohio. A hog that is nursing a family of eight pigs on the J. L. Bogert farm near Lakeview has adopted an orphan kitten and is raising the purring feline along with her brood.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS

GIVEN QUICK RELIEF



Pain leaves almost as if by magic when you begin using "5-Drops," the famous old remedy for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia and kindred troubles. It goes right to the spot, stops the aches and pains and makes life worth living. Get a bottle of "5-Drops" today. A booklet with each bottle gives full directions for use. Don't delay. . . . [illegible]

A SUMMARY OF THE WAR NEWS

Interesting Incidents and Happenings of the Past Week in the European War Zone

THURSDAY

London—After only a slight pause since the conclusion of the "New Year's Battle" on the eastern front, the Russians again have begun a strong offensive against the Austro-Hungarians on the Bessarabian frontier east of Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina.

Vienna had forecast that the second phase of the battle in this region was imminent by the announcement that the Russians were throwing strong reinforcements into East Galicia.

In the initial offensive of what probably will be termed the "second battle" the Russians launched with numerous columns four attacks near Toporoutz and Boyan, but according to Vienna, they were everywhere repulsed.

The Germans have attacked Russian bases at Tarnopol, East Galicia, with an air squadron.

While the Turkish war office asserts that the Russians in the Caucasus have abandoned their offensive along the entire front of nearly 100 miles, owing to the reinforcement of the Ottomans and their assumption of a violent offensive, the latest Russian official communication reaching London describes the Turkish army in this region as having been disorganized and dislodged from a strong position extending over 60 miles, the Turkish retreat taking on the character of a panic stricken flight. Several Turkish units, the communication adds, were almost annihilated, hundreds of bodies covering the field of battle.

Another war council of the Entente Allies, attended by the British and French members, has been held here. Nothing is known concerning the council except that it was held for the discussion of plans for further prosecuting the war.

Great Britain has informed the United States through Ambassador Page here that "innocent" mail, taken from steamers by the British authorities, is not being unnecessarily delayed but forwarded to the addresses immediately. Mail and parcel post matter which is not classed as "innocent" is being held for the prize court.

The total casualties in the entire German army for the war number 2,535,788, according to an announcement made in the House of Commons by the parliamentary under secretary for war.

FRIDAY

London—Violent attacks by the Russians, with strongly reinforced armies, are being launched against the Austro-Hungarians along the Bessarabian frontier. That the renewal of the offensive there is of a sanguinary character is indicated by the Austrian official report, which says that between Toporoutz and Boyan the Russians at several places succeed in entering the trenches of the Teutons and engaged the defenders in hand-to-hand encounters.

The official statement from Austrian army headquarters as received here says:

"The new battle on the Bessarabian frontier has increased in violence. Tenacious attacks by superior Russian forces at several places between Toporoutz and Boyan were repulsed principally by the Budapest Honved division. The enemy several times during the engagements entered our trenches but were each time repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting with heavy losses.

"At one place the Sixth and Thirtieth Honved regiments made a vigorous counter-attack. The ground before the trenches is covered with dead Russians. On the fighting ground of certain battalions were counted as many as 800 to 1,000 bodies of Russians who had been killed."

To the northeast of Czernowitz, the Russians claim to have captured the Austrian sector and to have repulsed five desperate counter-attacks.

The Russian official communication tells of a raid on the Black sea by Russian torpedo boats, 163 sailing vessels being destroyed along the Anatolian coast. In the Caucasus, the Turks, according to Petrograd, were thrown from their positions in the center of the long front, suffering heavy losses.

In addition to the usual artillery and mining operations on the western line in France and Belgium, the British have essayed an infantry attack against the Germans to the north of Frelinghein. Berlin reports that the attack was put down.

Announcement is made in the British House of Commons that the British column coming up the Tigris valley to the relief of Kut-el-Amara is in close touch with the Turks at Essin, seven miles from Kut-el-Amara. This region doubtless will soon be the scene of a big battle between the relief column and the British hemmed in at Kut-el-Amara, and the Ottoman forces.

Although it has been officially announced that fighting had been resumed between the Austrians and Montenegrins, nothing concerning the details of the new operations has come through. King Nicholas is declared to be at Podgortiza with his troops.

English and German Acts Assailed.

Washington—Issues arising from the European war were discussed without restraint in the Senate in the warmest debate on international questions since Congress convened. Great Britain's interference with [illegible] and [illegible] as "[illegible] ...Ab[illegible]," Germany [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

charges were made and denied that British censors intercepted American mail to take advantage of trade secrets. Possibility of war to enforce American rights did not escape attention, but the suggestion of war was counterbalanced with appeals for calm deliberation to await justice from cooler heads after belligerents had recovered from their war madness.

SATURDAY

London—The cessation, by reason of heavy casualties, of the Russian attacks against the Austro-Hungarians near the Bessarabian frontier; the capture by the Russians from the Turks of the town of Sultanabad, Persia, and the taking from the Germans by the British of additional towns in the Kamerun district of Africa, are the principal features of the fighting as contained in the latest official communications received here.

There also have been small engagements in Russia, around Pinsk and in the region of Czartorysk; artillery and mining operations along the front in France and Belgium, and a continuation of the artillery duels, and occasional infantry attacks in the Austro-Italian theater. In none of these, however, has any great results been attained.

Although it is reported that the Austro-Hungarians and Montenegrins are again at grips, no details have yet come through as to the progress of the fighting.

Germany's campaign in Egypt is meeting with unexpected obstacles it is announced here, due to the lack of coal to operate the railroad which the Germans have constructed southward through Syria to the edge of the desert approaching the Suez canal. The construction of the railroad has been largely facilitated by French rails and material for a similar line which was partly constructed, but the absence of coal prevents the actual opening of the road to transportation.

SUNDAY

London—Grand Duke Nicholas' troops, approaching the Turkish fortress of Erzerum, have attacked the outer works, according to Petrograd advices. They are taking up artillery, with which to batter down the strong forts immediately protecting the city, the capture of which will open the way to an extensive invasion of Asia Minor, relieve the pressure on the British forces in Mesopotamia, and inaugurate an entirely new phase of the war.

By smashing the Turkish front in the Caucasus, Grand Duke Nicholas has won not only a great military success, but also a personal triumph. Removed from command to the Russian army he was sent to the Caucasus, the court case which dictated his removal believing that the Caucasus theatre would never become an important zone of operations.

On the contrary, however, the shifting fortunes of war have made the fighting in Asia of the greatest importance. It is in the Caucasus and Mesopotamia that the next vital conflict will occur. Victory for the Grand Duke may result in his ultimate return to supreme command in Russia.

Rome—Montenegro's little army, now under command of General Martinovitch, has administered a severe defeat to two Austro-Hungarian corps at Berane. The Austrian troops have received reinforcement, however, and the Montenegrin forces may have to retire toward Albania.

The Montenegrin leaders selected Berane as the spot at which to make their final stand. The Austro-Hungarian assault began as soon as Montenegro had rejected the peace terms offered by Austria. From the heights about Berane the Montenegrins poured a destructive fire upon the Austrians, whose losses are said to have been enormous.

Peace negotiations between Austria and Montenegro have been broken off owing to the intervention of General Martinovitch, leader of the anti-Austrian party in Montenegro, who assumed command of the troops, including the Serbian detachments aiding the Montenegrins, and opposed their disarmament, thus averting what is here called the betrayal of the allies by King Nicholas.

London—T. R. O'Connor in writing the Central News, says: "Very little is doing on any of the fighting fronts, as both sides are marking time and preparing for big operations, which, no doubt, will take place in the spring. These operations will take the form of a great offensive movement by the allies, if the Russians can complete the re-equipment of their armies in time. The coming offensive will probably mark the beginning of the end of this terrible war.

"Every week sees an increase of the allies' superiority on the western front. A friend of mine who is just back from the front tells me that the British artillery is now firing two shells to every one fired by the German guns, and the greatest confidence prevails that when next an advance is undertaken the German lines must break. Until the troops of the czar are prepared to cooperate, however, it is obviously foolish to waste the strength which, if applied simultaneously, would have infinitely more effect.

"Russia's new armies are now fully ready and their equipment is steadily progressing, but no general move is to be made until sufficient reserves of ammunition have been collected to ensure that the advance, once begun, can be pressed home. This entirely depends upon the rapidity wherewith the American, Japanese and English factories can deliver their products.

"The forward movement in Bukowina, which has been temporarily suspended, owing to the unfavorable condition of the roads, has given the greatest satisfaction to the Russian commanders, thoroughly convincing them of their ability to roll the enemy back when the proper moment arrives."

MONDAY

[illegible] on the [illegible] of [illegible]

Montenegro's two principal seaports by the Austrians and the taking by the Germans of two trenches from the French near Arras and in the Argonne forest, are told of in the latest official communications of London, Vienna and Berlin.

First one German aeroplane, and twelve hours later two German seaplanes, flew over and dropped bombs on the east coast of Kent. Nine bombs were dropped by the aeroplane. One man was killed and two men, one woman and three children were injured. [illegible] The raid of the seaplanes was without effect, apparently, the London war office declaring that no damage was done and that no casualties had been reported. The air craft in both instances escaped, although they were fired upon by the British guns and chased by British aviators.

The raids come after an interval of several months, during which England so far as has been reported officially, was immune from such attacks. The last previous occurrence of this nature was on October 13, when 55 persons were killed and 114 wounded by a Zeppelin attack on London.

It has been reported, however, that the Germans have made many attempts since that time at aerial attacks, but that their aircraft were turned back by British aeroplanes.

Vienna reports that the Montenegrins continue to lay down their arms and that in addition fifteen hundred Serbians have surrendered in the past few days, although a semi-official communication says that a considerable portion of the Montenegrin army has declined to surrender and that fierce fighting has been resumed in the mountain districts.

Heavy fighting has been in progress in France, a French advanced position on the road between Arras and Lens being attacked by strong German forces. The infantry attack was preceded by nine explosions and a violent bombardment, and the Germans captured a first line trench on a front of several hundred yards.

French counter attacks were immediately inaugurated and a portion of the captured trench was retaken. The Germans, however, at the close of the day occupied about 200 yards of the advanced trench which formed a salient in the French lines.

The British forces in Mesopotamia going to the relief of Kut-El-Amara are being hampered by bad weather, but nevertheless fierce fighting, with varying success, is being indulged in with the Turks. General Sir Percy Lake, the new British commander-in-chief, reports that casualties on both sides have been very heavy.

The Russians are continuing their advance against the Turks in the Caucasus. Petrograd says the Turks are making a precipitate retreat in the region of Erzerum and that the Russians are capturing prisoners and ammunition and other supplies. The roads are strewn with Turkish dead.

The Russians are also on the offensive against the Teutons south of Dubno, one of the Volhynian triangle of fortresses, and on the Dniester and Puth rivers in East Galicia. At one point along the Pruth, Vienna says, the Austrians blew up a Russian trench, killing nearly all of the three hundred men in it.

(Late War News on Page Eight.)

You'll Be a Long Time Dead.

(From the Denver Post.)

In nosin' 'long the crooked trail
O' life, if things don't come your way
Don't hang yer underlip an' wail
Because you make a losin' play.
Jest give yer energy a spur,
Put on a smile, hold up yer head;
Enjoy life while you've got it, fur
Yer goin' to be long time dead!

Don't let a pleasure pass you by,
Bask in the sunshine all you kin,
An' when reverses hit you, try
To make another play an' win.
Sip sweetness from the flow'rs of mirth,
The skies o' jollity paint red,
Fur when you quit this bloomin' earth
Yer goin' to be long time dead!

Yer face was made to pack a smile
Instead o' discontented frown,
An' you should on the measure pile
The grain o' fun an' jolt it down.
If fortune should deny you pie,
Be thankful fur yer daily bread
An' buttermilk fur by an' by
Yer goin' to be long time dead!

In passin' down the valley try
To scatter sunshine by the way,
Play pleasure's [illegible] an' play 'em high,
[illegible] to be gay.
Don't waste a minute settin' 'round,
But keep a-[illegible] ahead,
Fur when you leave this pleasure ground
Yer goin' to be long time dead!

Don't scatter thorns along the trail
To stab the feet of others, who
The rocky heights are tryin' to scale
An' who [illegible] the same as you,
But plant some flowers as you go,
By dew o' kindness keep 'em fed,
Fur when yer lamp goes out, you know,
Yer goin' to be long time dead!

To box it in a nutshell, you
Should live in a heap while you've the chance,
An' never miss a call to do
A merrymakin' song an' dance.
Should squeeze the sponge o' livin' dry,
Sip pleasure from its fountain head,
Fur when it comes yer turn to die
Yer goin' to be long time dead!

Colds are Costly.

The waste your time. Busy people will find a prompt relief for colds, coughs, sore throat and hoarseness in Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pleasant to take. Universally recommended. Contains no harmful ingredients. All druggists.

Try Pike's T[illegible] Drop[illegible]

An [illegible] is [illegible] he is [illegible]

FAMOUS BIG TREES AND WHERE FOUND

LARGEST OAK KNOWN IS NEAR STOCKTON, CAL.

Nearly Twice the Size of Chico Giant—Bears Ton of Nuts—Indiana's Tall Sycamore.

The American Genetic association has announced the award of two prizes of $100 each for the location of the largest nut-bearing and non-nut bearing trees in the country.

The largest nut bearing tree is a valley oak on the ranch of B. F. Gruver, San Benito county, California, in the foothills of the Sierre Nevada mountains. This lordly tree measures 37 feet 6 inches in circumference. It is near the city of Stockton, and the natives, who declare that it produces a ton of acorns every year, take great pride in it.

It is expected that the discovery of the tree will be at once a surprise and a disappointment to the friends of the famous Hooker oak of Chico, Cal., named for the English botanist, Sir Joseph Hooker, who in 1872, declared that, so far as encyclopedic knowledge went, it was the largest oak in the world. Several persons sent in photographs of the Hooker oak, which, however, is only 21 feet 8 inches in circumference, although it rises to a height of 105 feet.

The largest tree in the nonnut-bearing class of hardwoods disclosed by the contest is a sycamore, near Worthington, Ind. This tree is 150 feet high, after having had its height considerably reduced by lightning and wind. It has a spread of 100 feet and its trunk 1 foot above the ground is 45 feet 3 inches in circumference, while its east branch measures 27 feet 8 inches around and its west branch 23 feet 2 inches.

This Indiana tree is the largest known tree in the eastern country. It does not compare, of course, with the giant redwoods of California and some other big conifers, none of which were entered in the contest for that reason. Some of the giants of California measure more in diameter than the Hoosier sycamore in circumference.

The Worthington sycamore grows on the rich alluvial loam of White river, a stream which frequently overflows its banks, depositing layers of silt. This is believed to be one of the principal factors which have contributed to the remarkable growth of this tree. Like most large sycamores, the Worthington tree is hollow at its base, and recently was somewhat damaged by fire.

The Genetic Association received [illegible] tree photographs in this contest which started in October of last year and closed July 1 this year. These pictures covered trees from all sections of the country from a 250 year old Connecticut elm, which is the pride of the countryside, to a persimmon tree, which rises to a height of 130 feet and has a base seven feet thick, establishing a new record for its species. The persimmon tree is near Luxon, Ark.

The second largest nut-bearing tree disclosed by the contest is a chestnut three miles from Crestmont, N. C., on the main ridge of the Big Smoky mountains which divide North Carolina and Tennessee. This is 75 feet high and has a circumference of 33 feet 4 inches.

An article giving the details of the contest, which will shortly appear in the Journal of Heredity, official organ of the Genetic Association, says:

"It is impossible even to mention all of the valuable records sent to the American Genetic Association. Many persons, entering into the spirit of the contest, said they knew the trees of which they sent in photographs were not prize winners, but they wanted them recorded in the interest of science. Others sent large specimens of species that ordinarily reach only a small size, realizing that the prize would go to some larger species, but desiring to aid the association in getting a record of all species. Thus excellent specimens of sassafras, chinquapin, [illegible] and white birch were submitted and make highly valued additions to available information on large trees in the United States."

It is announced that the contest confirms the fact that the sycamore is the largest hardwood tree in North America. Yellow poplar ranks next to sycamore in point of size among the non-nut-bearing hardwoods. One of the photographs submitted in the contest was of a yellow poplar near [illegible] Creek, N. C., which is estimated to be 198 feet in height and 34 feet 6 inches in circumference.

The purpose of the contest was to find out in what regions the native trees attain their largest growth and under what conditions they thrive best. The Genetic Association hopes that it may be possible to secure seeds, cuttings or grafting wood from the remarkably thrifty trees in order to see whether finer specimens can be propagated in other parts of the country. In this way it is hoped that some particularly choice strains of native trees may be established in regions where good specimens are not now found.

TRUTH SPOKEN IN JEST.

Knowledge may not always be power, but it usually enables one to put on the power.

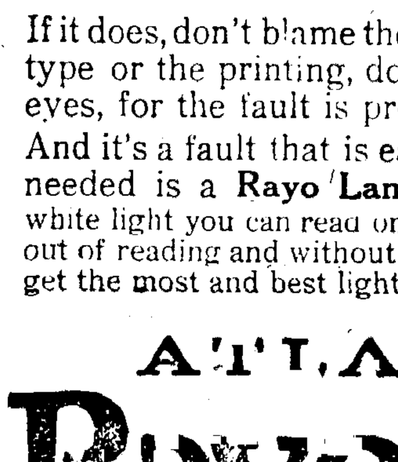
Boys who have carried water to the elephants are plentiful enough. But those who have received a ticket to the circus for doing so are exceedingly rare.

A woman's mind may be as changeable as the shape of her hat.

Some men have too much pride to get down to hon[illegible] labor.

[illegible]

Does Reading send you to sleep?



If it does, don't blame the story, don't condemn the type or the printing, don't imagine you've weak eyes, for the fault is probably with your lamp. And it's a fault that is easily remedied—all that's needed is a Rayo Lamp. By its clear, steady, white light you can read on and on, get the full pleasure out of reading and without a trace of eye strain. But to get the most and best light from a Rayo Lamp, use

ATLANTIC Rayolight OIL

Combined they give the finest light money can buy, an economical light, too, ideal for reading, sewing or playing. Your dealer can show you a Rayo Lamp specially designed for parlor, sitting room or kitchen, from $1.50 up. And each of these rooms needs one—Rayo Lamps are easily cleaned and last a lifetime.

As for Atlantic Rayolight Oil, it is the one kerosene that burns in lamp, stove or heater without smoke or smell—gives a great volume of clear, white light, and an intense yet cheap heat.

And, do you know, thousands of clever housewives have told us they just can't get along without Atlantic Rayolight Oil for polishing furniture, washing windows, keeping lice off chickens, cleaning painted woodwork, etc., but mind you, for these purposes ordinary kerosene won't do them—they must have Atlantic Rayolight Oil. Ask for it by name—costs no more than the unknown kind. The dealer who displays this sign

Rayolight

can always supply you. It's wise to get it by the barrel.

ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY

She Knew Baseball

"Since I have become a baseball fan," said the girl who likes to talk, "I know what it means truly to live.

"I can't help it if I am old fashioned," she went on. "I always romp in on a style several years after it is an accomplished fact. Years ago, when it was the style to be crazy about baseball, I had to retire to the background and pretend baseball was beneath me. Secretly I read everything about baseball that I could get hold of, and asked every man I knew to explain the game to me, but somehow I couldn't comprehend it. I could make an interesting book out of the baseball explanations I got, ranging from that of my small cousin Jimmy to that of a bank president.

"As I remember it, Jimmy's remarks were so tinctured with disgust at the idea that a human being could exist who was not saturated with the fine points of the game that the explanatory part was pale in comparison.

"Gee!" said Jimmy. "Don'tchu know baseball? Gee, but you're slow! Why, the fellows on bases are always trying to skin the pitcher alive, an' the pitcher he's trying to fool the batter, an' the batter he gen'rully bunts the ball when they're looking for a scorcher—don't you know what a bunt is? Gee, you're slow!'

"There was a college professor who did his best, but I couldn't tell whether he was explaining a baseball game to me or demonstrating a problem in Euclid. He enjoyed himself very much, however, and told me that it was a pleasure to explain anything to a girl who had such wonderful comprehension—so I really couldn't count that episode wasted.

"The bank president complicated things. 'My dear young woman,' he said fervently, stroking his moustache, 'why burden your head with coarse, masculine affairs? You'd look so much nicer pouring tea or—er—sewing something, you know, or playing the piano! Why do you insist on spoiling it all?'

"It took me several years to decide that the bank president himself didn't understand the game, and he was being diplomatic instead of complimentary.

"Still I struggled on. I always said, 'Oh, yes! I dote on baseball.' If I was asked to go to a game. And I had horrible escapes. There was the awfully nice man visiting here from New York. He was the ma.. I almost lost by asking why the ball player quit playing after he had run all around the field and kicked the thing they called the home plate. I said I supposed he was mad or something—because they yelled at him so. And I was temporarily estranged from the best dancer in our set because I said I should think the man with the bat would hit the ball instead of whirling around in that silly way, and it was just as well that the leader evidently called him back to the bench.

"I do think it's true about virtue being rewarded, because sometime around all the mixed up kaleidoscopic baseball bits in my brain suddenly and without warning fell into a clear and beautiful pattern, and to my hysterical delight I realized that at last I knew what the [illegible] on the diamond were [illegible] trying to do.

[illegible] at [illegible] hanging around where I am scoffed and jeered when I confided to him my achievement. He said I might be an excellent bluffer, but never, never, did I really know what it was all about! Hadn't he sat and writhed at games while I disgraced him before all those surrounding us by my imbecile questions? Didn't he know? However, if he could get off the next afternoon he'd take me to the game.

"Well, I passed the whole morning downtown hunting a particular parasol that I'd had in mind for weeks," continued the girl who likes to talk, "and I walked sixteen miles and finally found one, and I carried it delightfully to the game as a cherished possession. In the eighth inning the fielders muffed the ball and fell all over themselves, and the three men on bases raced home in a bunch during the excitement when nobody was noticing.

"When I came to I was on my feet pounding on the floor with my new parasol and yelling like an Indian. I had smashed the handle of the parasol! I did not realize what I was doing till my escort dragged me down into my seat and applied soothing words and showed me the wreck in my hand.

"'Yes,' he admitted, as he regarded the smashed parasol, 'I think you qualify! But who would ever have thought it!'

"I think, concluded the girl who likes to talk, "that it's worth the price of a parasol to be able to realize that one understands baseball. I'm so proud over my knowledge of the game as I would be if I'd been left $1,000,000."

With Lincoln at Gettysburg

Among the interesting passages in John Hay's war time diary, printed in Harper's Magazine, is Hay's vivid account of the President's visit to Gettysburg and the delivery of the famous Gettysburg address.

"'On our train were the President, Seward, Usher and Blair; Nicolay and myself; Merciar and Admiral Raynaud; Bertinatti and Captain Isola, and Lieutenant Martinez; Cora and Mrs. Wise; Wayne MacVeagh; McDougal, of Canada, and one or two others. We had a pleasant sort of a trip. At Baltimore Schenck's staff joined us.

"'Just before we arrived at Gettysburg the President got into a little talk with MacVeagh about Missouri affairs. MacVeagh talked radicalism until he learned he was talking recklessly.

"'At Gettysburg the President went to Mr. Willis's, who expected him, and our party broke like a drop of quicksilver spilled. MacVeagh, young Stanton and I foraged around for a while, got some oysters, then some supper, and finally, loafing round to the court house, where Lamon was holding a meeting of marshals, we found Forney, and went around to his place, Mr. Fahnestock's, and drank a little whiskey with him. He had been driking a good deal during the day, and was getting to feel a little ugly and dangerous. He was particularly bitter on Montgomery Blair. MacVeagh was telling him that he pitched into the Tycoon coming up and told him some truths. He said the President got a good deal of that, from time to time, and needed it.

"'We went out after a while, following the music to hear the serenades. The President appeared at the door, said half a dozen words meaning nothing, and went in. Seward, who was staying [illegible] the [illegible] at H[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] that I [illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible]

Veagh were still growling about Blair. We went back to Forney's room, having picked up Nicolay, and drank more whiskey. Nicolay sang his little song of "The Three Thieves," and we then sang "John Brown." At last we proposed that Forney should make a speech, and two or three started out * * * to get a band to serenade him. I stayed with him; so did Stanton and MacVeagh. He still growled, quietly, and I thought he was going to do something imprudent.'

"Then follows an account of the serenade and of the bibulous Forney's speech, in which in tipsy fashion he mingled drollery and gravity. When the crowd greeted him noisily he said:

"'My friends, these are the first hearty cheers I have heard tonight. You gave no such cheers to your President down the street. Do you know what you owe to that great man? You owe your country—you owe your name as American citizens.' Mr. Hay adds:

"'W. MacVeagh made a most touching and beautiful spurt of five minutes, and Judge Stevenson, of Pennsylvania, spoke effectively and acceptably to the people. 'That speech (of Forney's) must not be written out yet,' says Young as we went upstairs. 'He will see further about it when he gets sober.' We sang 'John Brown' and went home.'

"Quite Shakespearean is this low-comedy interlude, coming just before the stately scene of consecration. Perhaps, after all, nature sometimes emulates Shakespeare.

"'In the morning (of the 19th, Hay continues) I got a beast and rode out with the President and suite to the cemetery in the procession. The procession formed itsef in an orphanly sort of way and moved out with very little help from anybody; and after a little delay Mr. Everett took his place on the stand, and Mr. Stockton made a prayer which thought it was an oration, and Mr. Everett spoke as he always does—perfectly; and the President, in a firm, free way, with more grace than is his wont, said his half-dozen lines of consecration; and the music wailed, and we went home through the crowded and cheering streets.'"

FLIGHT OF TIME RETARDED

Pigeons Enjoy Rides on Hands of Big Tower Clock.

Seattle, Wash.—Joyriding by pigeons on the minute hands of the four big clocks in the tower of the Kings street station has occasioned considerable annoyance to the station masters of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific for several weeks and they say it must stop.

Almost every night between 7 and 9 o'clock, the pigeons alight on the minute hands of the clock while they are on their upward journey from the half hour point to the hour, thereby retarding the movement of the machinery. After the minute hands pass the hour point the birds desert their perch and wait until the half hour station is reached again and then go aboard.

FACTS YOU MAY NOT KNOW.

The United States produces the most tobacco, exports most, imports most, and is the greatest tobacco consumer in all the world.

Students of natural history have discovered that a bee, unladen will fly 40 miles an hour, but one coming home laden with honey does not travel faster than 12 miles an hour.

A[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by a [illegible] in [illegible]

A REVIEW OF WILSON'S COURSE

The Honor and Security of the U. S. Affected By a Series of War Incidents

(From the North American.)

During the last eleven months the honor and security of the United States and its status among the nations of the world have been affected in the most vital manner by a series of war incidents and by official utterances relating thereto. Generations from now historians will examine curiously, if not reverently, this notable chapter in international affairs and will find in it, perhaps, the beginnings of troublous events which no human mind can now foresee. Yet most of us, who are spectators of events which are to shape the future of the nation, are only vaguely familiar with them.

This is not necessarily an indictment of American patriotism or intelligence. The story is a long and intricate one. The notes that have emanated from Washington would alone make a formidable volume. All the more it is the duty of loyal and thoughtful Americans to familiarize themselves with the record, because ultimately they will have to make good or withdraw its implications and pay for its deficiencies.

For the benefit of busy readers, therefore we have made a rough but serviceable outline of the chief incidents in their order of occurrence. The purpose is neither to defend nor to attack, but, rather, to illuminate, the President's course in this particular conflict. In the following review the reader may trace, step by step, the development of the submarine dispute, and may decide for himself just how effective the policy has been in restoring the shattered structure of international law and upbuilding the prestige of the United States:

A. On February 4, 1915, Germany gave notice that, as a reprisal against Great Britain, "all the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland" would be considered, after February 18, as "an area of war," in which she would endeavor "to destroy every enemy merchant ship, without its always being possible to avert the peril that thus threatens persons and cargoes." She also gave special warning to neutrals against sending their own vessels through the designated area, because the danger of their "becoming victims of torpedoes cannot always be averted."

B. On Feburary 10, President Wilson, through Secretary Bryan, sent a stern warning in response to this defiant repudiation of established principles of warfare. The sole right of a belligerent, he said, was limited to visit and search, unless an effective blockade were maintained, and this government would regard as "an indefensible violation of neutral rights" the destruction on the high seas of an American vessel or American lives. He said, further:

> "If such a deplorable situation should arise, the government of the United States would be constrained to hold the imperial German government to a strict accountability for such acts and take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property."

C. The German government's answer, dated February 18, asserted that "until now" she had observed international law, but would do so no longer unless neutral nations forced England to abandon her efforts to stop neutral commerce with Germany. Neutral vessels entering the war area, said the note, would do so at their own risk, and it was recommended that American ships be convoyed.

D. Three succeeding incidents may be grouped here. On March 28 the British steamship Falaba was torpedoed without warning, 111 passengers and other non-combatants, including an American, being slain. On April 28 the American ship Cushing was attacked by a German aeroplane, and three days later the American tanker Gulflight was torpedoed, three lives being lost.

E. On May 1 Ambassador Bernstorff published an advertisement warning Americans that if they exercised their right to travel on British or French passenger ships they would run the risk of being killed.

F. On May 7 the British steamship Lusitania was torpedoed without warning, and 1250 passengers and seamen, with many women and children, were drowned. Among the victims were 115 Americans.

G. Germany, on May 10, sent to Washington a dispatch expressing the "deepest sympathy" at the loss of life, but put the blame on England and upon the Americans who had "felt inclined to trust to English promises rather than to pay attention to warnings from the German side."

H. Another German note, the next day, said the government had given strict orders that neutral ships should be spared, and, in case they were attacked, would "unreservedly recognize its responsibility."

I. President Wilson's second note, May 13, praised "the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by Germany" and that country's "influence upon the side of justice and humanity," but rejected the idea that any German decree could abbreviate the rights of Americans at sea. "Strict accountability" was once more demanded. It was urged that the use being made of submarines violated "rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity," and that the United States would expect disavowal of the lawless acts, reparation for the injuries and "immediate steps to prevent" their repetition. The final [illegible]

([illegible] on Page Th[illegible])

LATE EUROPEAN WAR NEWS.

Scutari Is Occupied By Austrians—Allies Meet With Reverses.

TUESDAY

London—In their progress southward across the Albanian frontier, the Austrians have taken Albania's principal trade city—Scutari—and in addition have occupied Podgoritza, Dailovgrad and Niksic in Montenegro. The Serbians forming the garrison at Scutari retreated southward without resistance.

The Austrian official communication asserts that the Montenegrins are laying down their arms and that the populations in the towns occupied are receiving the invaders in a friendly manner.

Air raids have taken place in various localities. Germans again have passed over Dover in an aeroplane which was engaged by all the anti-aircraft guns and pursued by British airmen. Whether bombs were dropped is not stated in the official announcement. This was the third venture of the kind in two days, in the other visits bombs having been dropped on the docks, barracks and station at Dover and on the aviation sheds at Hougham, near Dover, according to Berlin.

Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under secretary for war, announced in the House of Commons yesterday that in the course of the last four weeks 13 British aeroplanes were lost on the western front and 9 or 10 German machines brought to the ground.

Monastir, Gievgeli and other points held by the Teutonic allies near the Greek border, were visited by large French air squadrons and violently bombarded, while Metz and German positions in Belgium also were visited by the Entente allies aircraft and bombed.

Nothing has come through concerning the situation on the Russian front. On the French and Austro-Italian fronts the usual bombardments and sapping operations continue but without gains for either side.

New Proposal From Germany.

Washington—Germany has submitted to the United States, through Ambassador von Bernstorff, another written proposal designed to bring about a settlement of the controversy over the sinking of the steamship Lusitania, with a loss of more than 100 American lives. There are indications that the document might bring to a satisfactory termination negotiations which have been in progress eight months.

Although the greatest secrecy surrounds the negotiations, it was stated on excellent authority that Germany finally has agreed to eliminate from the text of the agreement any mention of the warning issued by the German embassy the day the Lusitania sailed on her last trip from New York. Mention of this warning is understood to have been contained in the last proposal, which was rejected after President Wilson had considered it.

It is understood also that Germany has left out her proposed general reservation of admission of wrongdoing on the part of the submarine commander, to which the United States objected.

Mention of the warning is believed to have been most objectionable to the administration. In effect it was regarded as conveying the idea that no American lives would have been lost had the warning been heeded.

It was also stated authoritatively that in its latest communication Germany makes some reference to a desire to see the United States take action in regard to questions involving the freedom of the seas.

The German ambassador and Secretary Lansing probably will confer regarding the proposal in the immediate future.

WEDNESDAY

London—If reports from Turkish headquarters coming by way of Berlin are exact, the British forces in Mesopotamia suffered a somewhat severe reverse in their endeavor to reach the Turkish town of Kut-el-Amara on the Tigris river. Some twenty miles east of Kut-el-Amara the Turks, in counter-attacks on the British, drove them back several miles and the British left on the field about 3,000 dead, claims Constantinople. The Turkish losses are declared to have been comparatively slight.

It was after this fight, which lasted six hours, that General Aylmer is declared to have requested and obtained a truce of one day in order that the dead might be buried.

The British advancing from Muntefik, on the Shatt-el-Hai river, south of Kut-el-Amara, toward Korna, also were compelled to retreat before a Turkish attack, says the report, leaving 100 men dead. The British reverse at the hands of the Turks, however, is somewhat offset by the Turkish losses in battles with the Russians in the neighborhood of Erzerum. A news agency despatch from Petrograd asserts that apart from the casualties in actual battle, the Turks lost 50 officers and 4,000 men taken prisoners and also scores of machine guns and quantities of munitions captured.

Aside from the usual bombardments, mining operations and aeroplane raids, little flighting is going on in any of the other theaters of war. Vienna asserts that there has been no resumption of hostilities in Montenegro. The king of the Montenegrins, with his family, has arrived at Lyons, France. The disarming of the Montenegrin army, according to Austrian despatches, is progressing without interruption and with no resistance.

Allied airmen have again dropped bombs on Monastir and Gievgeli, and a hundred persons are estimated to have been killed or wounded in the latter town. The Germans, on their part, have dropped explosives from aircraft on Dunkirk, where five persons were killed, and on the aerodrome at Nancy and factories in Baccarat.

While no battles of importance have been reported from the Russian front, Vienna says the Russians have shelled several sections of their line and that they are actively reconnoitering. Unofficial advices from Petrograd reaching London, say the recent successes of the Russians have brought them to within less than three miles of the town of Pinsk.

Germany's Latest Proposal Rejected.

Washington—The United States is understood to have rejected as being partially unsatisfactory Germany's latest proposal in the Lusitania negotiations. Secretary Lansing, with the approval of President Wilson, is said to have so informed Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, during a conference late yesterday at the State Department.

Five or six days may elapse before it is known whether the Berlin foreign office will assume a view which concides with that of the administration.

A Clergyman's Clever Reply.

During the mission held at St. Paul's Episcopal church last week there was a question box in which any of the members might place written questions bearing on matters pertaining to the church. They were then to be taken out and answered, when possible, by Rev. Tyndell, who conducted the meetings.

We learn from the Bellefonte Watchman that the following was one of the questions recently found in the box at one of the churches in that place: "Why do certain of the clergy wear collars fastened in the back like a horse?" In giving the answer the pastor acknowledged that he knew of no real reason why they did unless it was to distinguish them from the ass who would ask such a question.

The Watchman says: "We are forced to score a big one for the clergyman who gave this clever reply right hot off the griddle."

—In conversation there seems to be a difference between making a funny crack and making a bad break.

$3,430 IN PRIZES

OFFERED BY

The Elmira Advertiser

In the Big Circulation Contest Open to the People of New York and Pennsylvania

Three automobiles and twenty-nine other prizes will be given by The Advertiser to those who receive the most votes in the contest it has just inaugurated. Votes are obtained by clipping daily ballots from the Advertiser and by securing prepaid subscriptions.

All of the prizes, except the automobiles and small silver sets, will be awarded by districts, into which The Advertiser's field has been divided, thus equalizing the competition and giving every one who enters an equal opportunity to win a prize.

SUMMARY OF PRIZES

ONE STUDEBAKER TOURING CAR.
ONE OVERLAND, MODEL 83, TOURING CAR.
ONE OVERLAND, MODEL 175, TOURING CAR
THREE CASH PRIZES $200 EACH
THREE 90-PIECE CHESTS SILVERWARE
THREE $25 GOLD WATCHES
TWENTY 26-PIECE CHESTS SILVERWARE

Enter the big contest as the representative of your town or county. Man or woman, boy or girl may compete. It costs nothing to enter and nothing to win. Send your name and address to-day, on the coupon below, to

Contest Department, Elmira Advertiser, ELMIRA, N. Y.

Advertiser Contest Department, Elmira, N. Y.

I desire to enter your contest and will be pleased to have you send me full particulars and receipt book. It is understood that this coupon is to count 5,000 votes for me in case my nomination is accepted.

Name ....

Address ....

NILES VALLEY NEWS.

Went Over Embankment Into Creek—Scarlet Fever Prevalent.

Niles Valley Jan. 26.—Last Wednesday while Myron Niles and son, Marvin, and Frank Sweet, of this place, were drawing a load of straw along the road near Arthur Kerrick's in Charleston they had a narrow escape from what might have proved a serious accident. The road at this point is narrow and was very icy, causing the wagon to slue over the embankment, precipitating the load and men into the creek below. Mr. Niles suffered a dislocated shoulder and his son and Mr. Sweet sustained painful bruises.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Saxbury were called to Elmira last week by the serious illness of Mr. Saxbury's mother.

Harry Kumm, of Powell, Pa., formerly of this place, had a young son arrive at his home a few days ago.

Miss Elsie Avery, of Williamsport, Mrs. Eliza Freeman, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Avery, of Elmira, were called to this place last week by the serious illness of their grandmother, Mrs. Lizzie Keeney.

Miss Sadie Kirkpatrick has scarlet fever. The school has been closed for two weeks. Miss Kirkpatrick's friends hope for a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Sampson and daughter, Frances, spent a few days in Rochester last week.

Mrs. James Crampton has typhoid fever.

Miss Amelia Kumm, of Elmira, was called here last week by illness of her mother, Mrs. E. Kumm.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Davis were in New York city on business last week.

Five children of S. F. McInroy have been sick with grip.

Norris Cleveland, of Elmira, was a visitor in town last week.

H. W. Carson, of Slate Run, was a business caller in town last week.

Ann Moran Eggert Is Divorced.

Theodore R. Eggert, of Elmira, was last week awarded an interlocutory judgment of divorce from his wife, Ann Rusling-Moran-Eggert, now a movie actress in New York city. The action was brought several months ago and after the complaint was served upon Mrs. Eggert she retained counsel and an answer was filed. Since that time it seems that this young woman, who has figured in a number of escapades, changed her mind, withdrew her answer and entered no defense when the action was brought to trial in Elmira.

Mrs. Eggert was a former Lawrenceville girl, known as Ann Rusling. She was married to Michael Moran, of this borough, who was employed in the glass cutting shop at Lawrenceville. Later Mr. and Mrs. Moran lived in Wellsboro a few years. After leaving here the couple was divorced, the mother retaining the children by Moran. She was married to Eggert, a plumber of Elmira, in 1911.

The story of the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Eggert, charged with stealing diamonds valued at about $8,000 from Mrs. Bessie Young, at the Keuka hotel on Keuka lake, and how Harry Owens, of New York, figured in the case, is known to everyone. The trial of Mr. Eggert, his acquittal and then his wife immediately pleading guilty to the indictment and the judge suspending sentence is all a matter of history.

Paragraphs From Marsh Creek.

Marsh Creek, Jan. 26.—Mrs. Clark Roe returned to West Virginia on Monday, after an extended visit with relatives in this vicinity.

F. R. Kelly has returned to his home in this place, accompanied by his brother Frank, after spending two weeks with friends and relatives in Harrisburg and York county.

Services were held at Ansonia on Sunday morning and at Asaph on Sunday evening by Rev. Fisher, who has recently been appointed to fill the vacancy at this place.

Mrs. Fred Colegrove is suffering from an attack of grip.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Homer Scranton, January 13th. Mrs. Scranton has contracted pneumonia and is very ill.

The Asaph Ladies' Aid served dinner in the church parlors last Thursday. There was a good attendance.

Messrs. Joseph Hamilton and Vell Fisher left Monday for Elmira, expecting to secure work at the Morrow plant.

The Asaph basket ball team played the Wellsboro team at the latter place last Friday night and were defeated by a score of 17 to 13.

The infant son of John Tomarro died one day last week.

A small fire occurred at Mitte Dimmick's on Sunday, causing some alarm but doing little damage.

Newsy Notes From South Delmar.

Thumptown, Jan. 26.—Chas. Johnson has returned from the Blossburg Hospital where he has been taking treatment for a fever sore. He is much improved in health.

Harold West, who recently went to New Brunswick, N. J., to visit his sister, Mrs James Vandegrift, has found employment there, and will remain for a time at least.

C. C. Maynard is tearing down the house that he purchased from M. L. Hampton, and is moving it to the farm that he recently purchased near Wellsboro.

Robert Hazelton went to the Blossburg Hospital last week to be treated for a large abscess on his neck.

D. B. Shumway and Victor Johnson were both badly injured by slipping and falling on the ice a few days ago.

Ben Symonds, our blacksmith, and Mrs. Nellie Gleason, of Barnesboro, Cambria county, Pa., were married last Saturday at the M. E. parsonage by the pastor, Rev. J. H. Raynor.

Mrs. Henry Mitchell died last Thursday night after an illness of several months. The funeral was held on Saturday.

Miss Nora Hol[illegible] is recovering from an attack of [illegible] fever [illegible]

FAREWELL SALE

of All Yard Goods

At the "DISTINCTION IN DRESS" Store

THIS is absolutely the last week of this great event as all goods must be disposed of before 10:00 o'clock Saturday night. Store will be closed for alterations Monday morning.

BEGINNING (TO-DAY) THURSDAY

All Remaining Yard Goods Will Be Sold

AT EXACTLY

ONE-HALF PRICE

This includes hundreds of yards of fine staple Wool Dress Goods, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Velveteens, Corduroys, Linings of all kinds, Canvass, Dress Ginghams, Linens, Ripplettes, White Waistings, India Linens, Flaxons, Plain Percales, Curtain Scrims, Tapestry, Kimono Crepe, Eiderdown, Cretonnes, Silkalines, Calico, Turkey Red Table Cloth, 6-4 Sheeting, Blue Denims, Eight and Ten Ounce Duck, Cotton Flannel, Domets, Cheese Cloth, Cotton Toweling, Table Oil Cloth, Mosquito Bar, Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Veiling, Pillow Cords, and a fine line of plain and figured Summer Lawns and Voiles.

Be Spry or You Will Miss This, the Greatest Sale Event in the History of a Lifetime

The "DISTINCTION IN DRESS" Store

L. B. FINKELSTEIN, Wellsboro, Pa.

—Knoxville is to have a new industry, the Ambrosia Milk Corporation of New York city, having closed a deal for a site for building operations. The purpose of the new plant is the manufacture of powdered milk for distribution and sale both in this country and Europe. A carload of machinery for the manufacture of this product is already on the road and will be installed soon.

—Even a lie crushed to earth is pretty apt to rise again.

Every life has its December. The careful man Banks his money while he can earn so when old age comes he can be comfortable and independent.

You have seen men like this—are you going to be one of this kind? If you don't commence now putting money in the bank and preparing for your old age, you will some day be where this man is. Old age is bound to come unless you should be taken away in youth.

Don't you think you should start a bank account?

BANK WITH US

WE PAY 3½% INTEREST IN OUR SAVINGS DEPT.

First National Bank

OF WELLSBORO, PA.

The Old[illegible] in N[illegible] P[illegible]

Live Stock.

At the stock yards in Wellsboro. Highest market price paid for veal calves, hogs, lambs, bologna cows and beef cattle. Next shipment Saturday, January 29th.

LOUIS KENDRICK,
R. D. 6, Wellsboro, Pa.

Proclamation in Divorce.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. To ROBERT E. GATEWOOD, greeting: Whereas, Anna E. Gatewood did on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1915, prefer her petition to the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Tioga, Pennsylvania, praying that for causes therein set forth she might be divorced from the Bonds of Matrimony entered into with you the said Robert E. Gatewood. We therefore command you that setting aside all manner of business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judge at Wellsboro, at the Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the said County, on the fourth Monday of February next, to answer the petition of libel of the said Anna E. Gatewood, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Anna E. Gatewood, your wife, should not be divorced from the Bonds of Matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of General Assembly in such case made and provided. Hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable Sevellon F. Channell, President Judge of our said Court, at Wellsboro, Pa., the 26th day of January, A. D. 1916. Edson J. Catlin, Prothonotary.

EVAN P. REES,
Jan. 27, 1916-4t. Sheriff.

Report of the Condition

OF THE TIOGA COUNTY SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY of Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania at the close of business January 12, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Reserve fund:		
Cash, specie, notes	$32,923.80	
Due from approved reserve agents	13,079.60	46,003.40
Nickels and cents		178.08
Checks and cash items		1,368.71
Due from Banks and Trust Cos. not reserve		119.80
Loans upon call with collateral		72,184.19
Loans secured by bonds and mortgages		118,377.69
Loans without collateral		357,447.05
Bonds, Stocks, etc		130,403.90
Mortgages and Judgments of record		19,216.40
Office building and lot		20,000.00
Other Real Estate		10,000.00
Furniture and fixtures		9,500.00
Overdrafts		472.01
Total		$785,265.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$125,000.00
Surplus Fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	11,886.06
Deposits subject to check (Exclusive of Trust Funds)	136,266.07
Demand Certificates of Deposit (Exclusive of Trust Funds)	51,147.91
Deposits, special time (Exclusive of Trust Funds)	1,592.26
Deposits, saving fund, (Exclusive of Trust Funds)	397,785.09
Deposits, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	35,000.00
Dividends unpaid	972.00
Treasurer's and certified checks outstanding	616.84
Total	$785,265.73
Amount of Trust Funds invested	5,951.07
Amount of Trust Funds uninvested	460.52
Total Trust Funds	$6,411.59

State of Pennsylvania, County of Tioga, ss:

I, C. E. Bennett, Treasurer of the above named Company, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. E. BENNETT,
Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this [illegible] day of January, 1916.

WALTER SHERWOOD,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: (Signed) [illegible]
[illegible], 1916.

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D. Three succeeding incidents may be grouped here. On March 28 the British steamship Falaba was torpedoed without warning, 111 passengers and other non-combatants, including an American, being slain. On April 28 the American ship Cushing was attacked by a German aeroplane, and three days later the American tanker Gulflight was torpedoed, three lives being lost.

E. On May 1 Ambassador Bernstorff published an advertisement warning Americans that if they exercised their right to travel on British or French passenger ships they would run the risk of being killed.

F. On May 7 the British steamship Lusitania was torpedoed without warning, and 1250 passengers and seamen, with many women and children, were drowned. Among the victims were 115 Americans.

G. Germany, on May 10, sent to Washington a dispatch expressing the "deepest sympathy" at the loss of life, but put the blame on England and upon the Americans who had "felt inclined to trust to English promises rather than to pay attention to warnings from the German side."

H. Another German note, the next day, said the government had given strict orders that neutral ships should be spared, and, in case they were attacked, would "unreservedly recognize its responsibility."

I. President Wilson's second note, May 13, praised "the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by Germany" and that country's "influence upon the side of justice and humanity," but rejected the idea that any German decree could abbreviate the rights of Americans at sea. "Strict accountability" was once more demanded. It was urged that the use being made of submarines violated "rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity," and that the United States would expect disavowal of the lawless acts, reparation for the injuries and "immediate steps to prevent" their repetition. The final paragraph read:

"The [illegible] Government will not [illegible]

(Continued on Page Three)

LATE EUROPEAN WAR NEWS.

Scutari Is Occupied By Austrians—Allies Meet With Reverses.

TUESDAY

London—In their progress southward across the Albanian frontier, the Austrians have taken Albania's principal trade city—Scutari—and in addition have occupied Podgoritza, Dailovgrad and Niksic in Montenegro. The Serbians forming the garrison at Scutari retreated southward without resistance.

The Austrian official communication asserts that the Montenegrins are laying down their arms and that the populations in the towns occupied are receiving the invaders in a friendly manner.

Air raids have taken place in various localities. Germans again have passed over Dover in an aeroplane which was engaged by all the anti-aircraft guns and pursued by British airmen. Whether bombs were dropped is not stated in the official announcement. This was the third venture of the kind in two days, in the other visits bombs having been dropped on the docks, barracks and station at Dover and on the aviation sheds at Hougham, near Dover, according to Berlin.

Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under secretary for war, announced in the House of Commons yesterday that in the course of the last four weeks 13 British aeroplanes were lost on the western front and 9 or 10 German machines brought to the ground.

Monastir, Gievgeli and other points held by the Teutonic allies near the Greek border, were visited by large French air squadrons and violently bombarded, while Metz and German positions in Belgium also were visited by the Entente allies aircraft and bombed.

Nothing has come through concerning the situation on the Russian front. On the French and Austro-Italian fronts the usual bombardments and sapping operations continue but without gains for either side.

New Proposal From Germany.

Washington—Germany has submitted to the United States, through Ambassador von Bernstorff, another written proposal designed to bring about a settlement of the controversy over the sinking of the steamship Lusitania, with a loss of more than 100 American lives. There are indications that the document might bring to a satisfactory termination negotiations which have been in progress eight months.

Although the greatest secrecy surrounds the negotiations, it was stated on excellent authority that Germany finally has agreed to eliminate from the text of the agreement any mention of the warning issued by the German embassy the day the Lusitania sailed on her last trip from New York. Mention of this warning is understood to have been contained in the last proposal, which was rejected after President Wilson had considered it.

It is understood also that Germany has left out her proposed general reservation of admission of wrongdoing on the part of the submarine commander, to which the United States objected.

Mention of the warning is believed to have been most objectionable to the administration. In effect it was regarded as conveying the idea that no American lives would have been lost had the warning been heeded.

It was also stated authoritatively that in its latest communication Germany makes some reference to a desire to see the United States take action in regard to questions involving the freedom of the seas.

The German ambassador and Secretary Lansing probably will confer regarding the proposal in the immediate future.

WEDNESDAY

London—If reports from Turkish headquarters coming by way of Berlin are exact, the British forces in Mesopotamia suffered a somewhat severe reverse in their endeavor to reach the Turkish town of Kut-el-Amara on the Tigris river. Some twenty miles east of Kut-el-Amara the Turks, in counter-attacks on the British, drove them back several miles and the British left on the field about 3,000 dead, claims Constantinople. The Turkish losses are declared to have been comparatively slight.

It was after this fight, which lasted six hours, that General Aylmer is declared to have requested and obtained a truce of one day in order that the dead might be buried.

The British advancing from Muntefik, on the Shatt-el-Hai river, south of Kut-el-Amara, toward Korna, also were compelled to retreat before a Turkish attack, says the report, leaving 100 men dead. The British reverse at the hands of the Turks, however, is somewhat offset by the Turkish losses in battles with the Russians in the neighborhood of Erzerum. A news agency despatch from Petrograd asserts that apart from the casualties in actual battle, the Turks lost 50 officers and 4,000 men taken prisoners and also scores of machine guns and quantities of munitions captured.

Aside from the usual bombardments, mining operations and aeroplane raids, little flighting is going on in any of the other theaters of war. Vienna asserts that there has been no resumption of hostilities in Montenegro. The king of the Montenegrins, with his family, has arrived at Lyons, France. The disarming of the Montenegrin army, according to Austrian despatches, is progressing without interruption and with no resistance.

Allied airmen have again dropped bombs on Monastir and Gievgeli, and a hundred persons are estimated to have been killed or wounded in the latter town. The Germans, on their part, have dropped explosives from aircraft on Dunkirk, where five persons were killed, and on the aerodrome at Nancy and factories in Baccarat.

While no battles of importance have been reported from the Russian front, Vienna says the Russians have shelled several sections of their line and that they are actively reconnoitering. Unofficial advices from Petrograd reaching London, say the recent successes of the Russians have brought them to within less than three miles of the town of Pinsk.

Germany's Latest Proposal Rejected.

Washington—The United States is understood to have rejected as being partially unsatisfactory Germany's latest proposal in the Lusitania negotiations. Secretary Lansing, with the approval of President Wilson, is said to have so informed Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, during a conference late yesterday at the State Department.

Five or six days may elapse before it is known whether the Berlin foreign office will assume a view which concides with that of the administration.

A Clergyman's Clever Reply.

During the mission held at St. Paul's Episcopal church last week there was a question box in which any of the members might place written questions bearing on matters pertaining to the church. They were then to be taken out and answered, when possible, by Rev. Tyndell, who conducted the meetings.

We learn from the Bellefonte Watchman that the following was one of the questions recently found in the box at one of the churches in that place: "Why do certain of the clergy wear collars fastened in the back like a horse?" In giving the answer the pastor acknowledged that he knew of no real reason why they did unless it was to distinguish them from the ass who would ask such a question.

The Watchman says: "We are forced to score a big one for the clergyman who gave this clever reply right hot off the griddle."

—In conversation there seems to be a difference between making a funny crack and making a bad break.

NILES VALLEY NEWS.

Went Over Embankment Into Creek—Scarlet Fever Prevalent.

Niles Valley Jan. 26.—Last Wednesday while Myron Niles and son, Marvin, and Frank Sweet, of this place, were drawing a load of straw along the road near Arthur Kerrick's in Charleston they had a narrow escape from what might have proved a serious accident. The road at this point is narrow and was very icy, causing the wagon to slue over the embankment, precipitating the load and men into the creek below. Mr. Niles suffered a dislocated shoulder and his son and Mr. Sweet sustained painful bruises.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Saxbury were called to Elmira last week by the serious illness of Mr. Saxbury's mother.

Harry Kumm, of Powell, Pa., formerly of this place, had a young son arrive at his home a few days ago.

Miss Elsie Avery, of Williamsport, Mrs. Eliza Freeman, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Avery, of Elmira, were called to this place last week by the serious illness of their grandmother, Mrs. Lizzie Keeney.

Miss Sadie Kirkpatrick has scarlet fever. The school has been closed for two weeks. Miss Kirkpatrick's friends hope for a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Sampson and daughter, Frances, spent a few days in Rochester last week.

Mrs. James Crampton has typhoid fever.

Miss Amelia Kumm, of Elmira, was called here last week by illness of her mother, Mrs. E. Kumm.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Davis were in New York city on business last week.

Five children of S. F. McInroy have been sick with grip.

Norris Cleveland, of Elmira, was a visitor in town last week.

H. W. Carson, of Slate Run, was a business caller in town last week.

Ann Moran Eggert Is Divorced.

Theodore R. Eggert, of Elmira, was last week awarded an interlocutory judgment of divorce from his wife, Ann Rusling-Moran-Eggert, now a movie actress in New York city. The action was brought several months ago and after the complaint was served upon Mrs. Eggert she retained counsel and an answer was filed. Since that time it seems that this young woman, who has figured in a number of escapades, changed her mind, withdrew her answer and entered no defense when the action was brought to trial in Elmira.

Mrs. Eggert was a former Lawrenceville girl, known as Ann Rusling. She was married to Michael Moran, of this borough, who was employed in the glass cutting shop at Lawrenceville. Later Mr. and Mrs. Moran lived in Wellsboro a few years. After leaving here the couple was divorced, the mother retaining the children by Moran. She was married to Eggert, a plumber of Elmira, in 1911.

The story of the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Eggert, charged with stealing diamonds valued at about $8,000 from Mrs. Bessie Young, at the Keuka hotel on Keuka lake, and how Harry Owens, of New York, figured in the case, is known to everyone. The trial of Mr. Eggert, his acquittal and then his wife immediately pleading guilty to the indictment and the judge suspending sentence is all a matter of history.

Paragraphs From Marsh Creek.

Marsh Creek, Jan. 26.—Mrs. Clark Roe returned to West Virginia on Monday, after an extended visit with relatives in this vicinity.

F. R. Kelly has returned to his home in this place, accompanied by his brother Frank, after spending two weeks with friends and relatives in Harrisburg and York county.

Services were held at Ansonia on Sunday morning and at Asaph on Sunday evening by Rev. Fisher, who has recently been appointed to fill the vacancy at this place.

Mrs. Fred Colegrove is suffering from an attack of grip.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Homer Scranton, January 13th. Mrs. Scranton has contracted pneumonia and is very ill.

The Asaph Ladies' Aid served dinner in the church parlors last Thursday. There was a good attendance.

Messrs. Joseph Hamilton and Vell Fisher left Monday for Elmira, expecting to secure work at the Morrow plant.

The Asaph basket ball team played the Wellsboro team at the latter place last Friday night and were defeated by a score of 17 to 13.

The infant son of John Tomarro died one day last week.

A small fire occurred at Mitte Dimmick's on Sunday, causing some alarm but doing little damage.

Newsy Notes From South Delmar.

Thumptown, Jan. 26.—Chas. Johnson has returned from the Blossburg Hospital where he has been taking treatment for a fever sore. He is much improved in health.

Harold West, who recently went to New Brunswick, N. J., to visit his sister, Mrs. James Vandegrift, has found employment there, and will remain for a time at least.

C. C. Maynard is tearing down the house that he purchased from M. L. Hampton, and is moving it to the farm that he recently purchased near Wellsboro.

Robert Hazelton went to the Blossburg Hospital last week to be treated for a large abscess on his neck.

D. B. Shumway and Victor Johnson were both badly injured by slipping and falling on the ice a few days ago.

Ben Symonds, our blacksmith, and Mrs. Nellie Gleason, of Barnesboro, Cambria county, Pa., were married last Saturday at the M. E. parsonage by the pastor, Rev. J. H. Raynor.

Mrs. Henry Mitchell died last Thursday night after an illness of several months. The funeral was held on Saturday.

Miss Nora Nobles is recovering from an attack of [illegible] fever [illegible] infirmatory [illegible]

$3,430 IN PRIZES

OFFERED BY

The Elmira Advertiser

In the Big Circulation Contest Open to the People of New York and Pennsylvania

Three automobiles and twenty-nine other prizes will be given by The Advertiser to those who receive the most votes in the contest it has just inaugurated. Votes are obtained by clipping daily ballots from the Advertiser and by securing prepaid subscriptions.

All of the prizes, except the automobiles and small silver sets, will be awarded by districts, into which The Advertiser's field has been divided, thus equalizing the competition and giving every one who enters an equal opportunity to win a prize.

SUMMARY OF PRIZES

ONE STUDEBAKER TOURING CAR.
ONE OVERLAND, MODEL 83, TOURING CAR.
ONE OVERLAND, MODEL 175, TOURING CAR
THREE CASH PRIZES $200 EACH
THREE 90-PIECE CHESTS SILVERWARE
THREE $25 GOLD WATCHES
TWENTY 26-PIECE CHESTS SILVERWARE

Enter the big contest as the representative of your town or county. Man or woman, boy or girl may compete. It costs nothing to enter and nothing to win. Send your name and address to-day, on the coupon below, to

Contest Department, Elmira Advertiser,
ELMIRA, N. Y.

Advertiser Contest Department, Elmira, N. Y.

I desire to enter your contest and will be pleased to have you send me full particulars and receipt book. It is understood that this coupon is to count 5,000 votes for me in case my nomination is accepted.

Name .....

Address .....

FAREWELL SALE

of All Yard Goods

At the "DISTINCTION IN DRESS" Store

THIS is absolutely the last week of this great event as all goods must be disposed of before 10:00 o'clock Saturday night. Store will be closed for alterations Monday morning.

BEGINNING (TO-DAY) THURSDAY

All Remaining Yard Goods Will Be Sold

AT EXACTLY

ONE-HALF PRICE

This includes hundreds of yards of fine staple Wool Dress Goods, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Velveteens, Corduroys, Linings of all kinds, Canvass, Dress Ginghams, Linens, Ripplettes, White Waistings, India Linens, Flaxons, Plain Percales, Curtain Scrims, Tapestry, Kimono Crepe, Eiderdown, Cretonnes, Silkalines, Calico, Turkey Red Table Cloth, 6-4 Sheeting, Blue Denims, Eight and Ten Ounce Duck, Cotton Flannel, Domets, Cheese Cloth, Cotton Toweling, Table Oil Cloth, Mosquito Bar, Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Veiling, Pillow Cords, and a fine line of plain and figured Summer Lawns and Voiles.

Be Spry or You Will Miss This, the Greatest Sale Event in the History of a Lifetime

The "DISTINCTION IN DRESS" Store

L. B. FINKELSTEIN, Wellsboro, Pa.

—Knoxville is to have a new industry, the Ambrosia Milk Corporation of New York city, having closed a deal for a site for building operations. The purpose of the new plant is the manufacture of powdered milk for distribution and sale both in this country and Europe. A carload of machinery for the manufacture of this product is already on the road and will be installed soon.

—Even a lie crushed to earth is pretty apt to rise again.

You have seen men like this—are you going to be one of this kind? If you don't commence now putting money in the bank and preparing for your old age, you will some day be where this man is. Old age is bound to come unless you should be taken away in youth.

Don't you think you should start a bank account?

BANK WITH US

WE PAY 3½% INTEREST

IN OUR SAVINGS DEPT.

First National Bank

OF WELLSBORO, PA.

The Old [illegible] Savings [illegible] in Ni[illegible] P[illegible]

Live Stock.

At the stock yards in Wellsboro. Highest market price paid for veal calves, hogs, lambs, bologna cows and beef cattle. Next shipment Saturday, January 29th.

LOUIS KENDRICK,
R. D. 6, Wellsboro, Pa.

Proclamation in Divorce.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. To ROBERT E. GATEWOOD, greeting: Whereas, Anna E. Gatewood did on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1915, prefer her petition to the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Tioga, Pennsylvania, praying that for causes therein set forth she might be divorced from the Bonds of Matrimony entered into with you the said Robert E. Gatewood. We therefore command you that setting aside all manner of business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judge at Wellsboro, at the Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the said County, on the fourth Monday of February next, to answer the petition of libel of the said Anna E. Gatewood, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Anna E. Gatewood, your wife, should not be divorced from the Bonds of Matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of General Assembly in such case made and provided. Hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable Sevellon F. Channell, President Judge of our said Court, at Wellsboro, Pa., the 26th day of January, A. D. 1916. Edson J. Catlin, Prothonotary.

EVAN P. REES,
Sheriff.

Jan. 27, 1916-4t

Report of the Condition

OF THE TIOGA COUNTY SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY of Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, at the close of business January 12, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Reserve fund:		
Cash, specie, notes	$32,923.80	
Due from approved reserve agents	13,079.60	46,003.40
Nickels and cents		173.08
Checks and cash items		1,368.71
Due from Banks and Trust Cos. not reserve		119.80
Loans upon call with collateral		72,184.19
Loans secured by bonds and mortgages		118,377.69
Loans without collateral		357,447.05
Bonds, Stocks, etc		130,403.90
Mortgages and Judgments of record		19,216.40
Office building and lot		20,000.00
Other Real Estate		10,000.00
Furniture and fixtures		9,500.00
Overdrafts		472.01
Total		$785,265.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$125,000.00
Surplus Fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	11,886.06
Deposits subject to check (Exclusive of Trust Funds)	136,266.07
Demand Certificates of Deposit (Exclusive of Trust Funds)	51,147.91
Deposits, special time (Exclusive of Trust Funds)	1,592.26
Deposits, saving fund, (Exclusive of Trust Funds)	897,785.09
Deposits, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	35,000.00
Dividends unpaid	972.00
Treasurer's and certified checks outstanding	616.34
Total	$785,265.73
Amount of Trust Funds invested	5,951.07
Amount of Trust Funds uninvested	460.52
Total Trust Funds	$6,411.59

State of Pennsylvania, County of Tioga, ss:

I, C. E. BENNETT, Treasurer of the above named Company, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. E. BENNETT,
Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of January, 1916.

WALTER SHERWOOD,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: [illegible]